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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,259—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1894.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. P.M.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5102	1200	L. Moule	29th Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
P.M. CALEDONIA	7568	2750	W. R. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
P.L. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
P.L. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewes	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
P.L. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
P.L. SUTLEJ	6205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th ,,
CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
P.M. CALEDONIA	7568	2750	W. R. Andrews	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th ,,
P.L. ORIENTAL	5102	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,

TUESDAY, 5 P.M.

Ex.M. PENINSULAR 5152 1200 R. F. Briscoe ....16th April.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

P.L. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,
BML CALEDONIA	7568	2750	W. R. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
P.L. GANGES	4206	890	T. Creery	18th ,,

FRIDAY, 5 P.M.

† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
P.L. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked P. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

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Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo:—

KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.† RAVENNA, 7th February.
ROHILLA, 24th January

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Feb. '95

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 180

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POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig.	4,409	350	9th Feb. ,,

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S. S. Doo. BALDUINO ..... 5th February, 1895.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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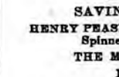

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ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th November, 1894.

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25—ARTISTS—25

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Cis Farringdon.....Mr. D. C. Smith.
Mr. Bullamy.....Mr. G. Carey.
Araminta Stone.....Mr. E. Thorne.
Police Sergeant.....Mr. George Sewell.
Mr. Worthington.....Mr. Edwin Ferguson
Sydney Postle's Butler.....Mr. J. F. Millar.
Spectator Loge.....Mr. W. Durant.
Inspector Meanitter.....Mr. M. C. Williams.
Mrs. Agatha Poskett.....Miss Stella Leigh.
Miss Charlotte Verrinder.....Miss Marie Brian.
Bessie Tomlinson.....Miss Frances Trigge.
Emma Popham (Poskett's Maid).....Miss Lottie Kemnis.

ACT I.

Drawing Room at Mr. Poskett's,

ACT II.

[Room in the Hotel des Princes, London.

ACT III.

Scene 1.—The Magistrate's Private Room—Mulberry St. Police Court.

" 2.—At Mr. Poskett's.

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Agent's Office, Bombay, 21st December, 1894.

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PERCY M. ROBERTS, late of Bombay, European.
H. S. BATTELS, late Guard on the North-Western Railway.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned, at his Office, within One Month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be Recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator-General.

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A MOST DESIRABLE HOTEL IN BOMBAY FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, both Married and Single. It is close to the Railway and Tram, very quiet, airy, and well furnished. Complete Suites of APARTMENTS, consisting of Bedrooms, each with Dressing and Bath, rooms attached. Very large Dining and Drawing rooms. First Class Table kept, and the best of Wines, Spirits, &c., supplied. A respectable Bar and good Billiard Table is available to the Public. ALL UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT and on the MOST MODERATE TERMS. Families and others passing through Bombay will find TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL one of the best to stay in.

The Proprietor is prepared to Cater in first class style for State Entertainments, Banquets, Dinners Public and Private), Suppers, and Luncheon Parties.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO THE MANAGER.

WHITE SERGE AND CRICKETING FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have now on hand a quantity of the above for sale in short lengths as required.

Samples free by return of Post.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My F lend:—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I loveyou very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolls is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in Boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At those times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white friends, the neighbours, and the wood letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fiiidi, speaks for itself. For three months he had bear almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananitty will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"

And a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2 Post free.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

BAHADUR CIGARS.

SIX ANSWERS TO ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A. 1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.

2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.

3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.

4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.

5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.

6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the roost, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTED. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Burbeck House, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of the Oil in cases of debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. O. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES

FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR

Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,

ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;

And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,

F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,820,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARIS BANKING COMPANY; and The ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA, Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 20th December, 1894.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00 000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received on terms to be learned on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 10.00.000

ACCUMULATED RESERVES...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,312½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	4,000	100	75		160
	2,000	100	75		120
	3,000	100	10	16 p.c.	60
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	20,000	£10	£8	5 pr. ct.	6½
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£30
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	50,000	$125	all	61	29
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Abbas ...	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co ...	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	500	1,100	1,100	90	1,065
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	255
Bhownuggree Mackie Co. Ld ...	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton Depôt Co. ...	1,000	125	125	15	137½
Broach Cotton Press Co., Ld ...	200	200	200	14	133
Broach Girna Press Co., Ld ...	800	200	200	17	185
Coimbatore ...	500	1,880	1,880	20	238
East India ...	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,700
English Prss. and Manfg. ...	400	300	...	20	107½
Fort ...	100	8,500	500	90	1,205
French ...	200	500	500	25	405
Harvey and Sebastian ...	450	450	500	30	430
Hingoli Press Co., Ld ...	700	100	100	12	115
Khargaum ...	240	450	450	100	400 ex.
Mahuva Press Co., Ld ...	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mandvi Cotton G. and C. Co. Ld ...	500	500	500	33	198
Mercantile ...	1,000	125	125	10	95
Monsell Co ...	3,125	400	400	Nil	370
Munsur M ...	1,000	250	all	15	215ex.
New Dharwar ...	1,000	500	500	50	512½
New Indian ...	1,000	125	125	11½	135
Prince of Wales ...	500	500	500	25	440
Sahapashy (Bellary) ...	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon ...	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Simt ...	400	2,000	750	50	530
Sorab Woolen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	85
Surat City Press Co., Ld ...	377	200	all	12	200
Vakil ...	—	1,000	100	20	1,150

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				quar.	
B. B. & C. I. Consolidated stock ...	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	£46

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown ...	1,750	100	100	10	250
Back Bay Baths ...	500	80	56	12	40
Bombay & Persian Steam Navigation Co. ...	5,000	100	100	10	122
Bombay Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,250
Do. New Issue ...	500	375	625	75	1,338
Bombay Waterworks Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. ...	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mills ...	1,000	500	500	50	1,570
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation ...	1,170	100	100	Nil	5½
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	1,500	200	200	20	222
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld ...	2,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	150
Kamp & Co ...	4,000	200	175	21	322
Kurrachee Leather Co ...	500	500	500	30	180
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co ...	3,500	100	100	Nil	16½
Mareks & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	10	120
Napier Iotel Co ...	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	1,000	100	200	—	60
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	16
Port Canning Co ...	4,000	100	100	7	100
Prince of Wales Fire Ins Co ...	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	475
Roundy & Co ...	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Thacker & Co ...	1,000	100	100	—	60
Telephone Co ...	1,500	200	100	Nil	70
	9,000	25	100	1	2 15

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance ...	1,500	1,000	all	30	635
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345	100	100	Nil	43
Bombay Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld. (Bellary) ...	871	500	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	30	725
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	20	295
Bombay, New Manfg. Co. Ld ...	500	1,000	1,000	—	160
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	60	1,180
China Mills Co Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
City of Bombay Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	25	870
Coimbatore ...	1,000	100	100	—	110
Dowsung Jhe Mills ...	500	500	500	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills ...	4,000	700	—	20	620
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	25	560
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	40	405
Dhun Mills ...	2,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,200
Empress ...	2,100	500	500	25	512½
Framjee Petit ...	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hindustan ...	375	1,000	1,000	45	725
Hingu ghat Mills ...	700	500	500	40	660
Howard ...	1,500	500	500	25	575
Bullough ...	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,000
Hyderabad ...	900	500	500	15	405
Imperial Cotton ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,235
Indian Manfg. ...	1,100	500	500	25	565
James Greaves Jaffer Alli ...	600	500	500	Nil	365
Jamshed Manufacturing Co. ...	1,500	250	250	7½	160
Jeevraj Balooji Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1000
Khandesh ...	1500	1,000	1,000	20	290
Khangaum Manfg. Co ...	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	530
Khatao Makanjee ...	400	250	250	Nil	335
Kurla ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	770
Leopold ...	2,500	100	100	15	170
Lord Reay Mfg	545	1,000	1,000	15	750
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	937
Madras United	300	1,000	1,000	100	2,850
Mahalaxmee ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	335
Mahboob Shah Mills (Guzerat) ...	3,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1534
Manockjee ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,882
Mazagon ...	5,000	250	250	Nil	138
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,010
Mubarak Mysore S & M Co ...	4,500	100	100	—	—
Madura Mills ...	7,778	100	100	Nil	par
National ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	95
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	480
Oriental ...	5,725	325	625	Nil	480
Presidency Mills Co (Ld) ...	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,240
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	695
Rices Mills ...	2800	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Sassoon ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	50	1,325ex
Shamroo Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,520
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	35	700
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Maharatta ...	1,312	250	250	10	312½
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,200	250	250	12½	210
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Swadeshi Mills ...	475	500	500	15	905
Sassoon and Alliance ...	2,000	500	500	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lakhmishen Co Ld ...	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	87½
Western India ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	700
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld ...	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent ...	102-10
Municipal 3 per cents, Debentures ...	124
New French Loan 3 per cent. 1872 ...	nom.
City of Paris Loan ...	200 nom.
Four per cent. Port trust ...	107

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ...	Rs.	15-10
Napoleons ...	"	20-4 nom.
Mexican Dollars ...	"	200 nom.
Gold Five-Franc Pieces ...	"	13-11 Napolean
Bar Silver ...	"	91-4
Gold Leaf ...	"	29-1
Bar Gold, English (10 touch)	"	29-11
Bar Australian ...	"	29-10
Bar Bombay ...	"	29-8
Bar Pekin ...	"	29

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Bank ...	On demand ...	is. 0 2d.	
Do. do. ...	Telegraphic ...	is. 0 7-32d. to is. 0 27-32d.	
Do. do. ...	4 Months sight ...	is. 0 29-32d.	
Do. On 6 Do. ...	do. ...	is. 0 15-16d.	
Do. On 4 Do. ...	do. ...	is. 0 31-32d.	
Do. Credit ...	6 Do. ...	do. ...	is. 0 31-32d.
Do. do. ...	4 Do. ...	do. ...	is. 1 1-32d.
Do. Documents ...	2 Do. ...	do. ...	is. 1 1-16d.
Do. do. ...	1 Do. ...	do. ...	is. 1 1-16d.
France ...	2 Do. ...	do. ...	1-26½
Do. ...	4 Do. ...	do. ...	1-26 1-16
Calcutta ...	At sight ...		100 1-16
Do. ...	60 days ...	do. ...	99-8
Madras ...	At sight ...		100 3-16
Do. ...	30 days ...	do. ...	99-10
China ...	30 days ...	do. ...	195½

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emolliens.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Madras Presidency vs. Parsees, 10-30 a.m.
Bombay Sailing Association's Races.
Aryan Social Union, Mr. Anna Hartand Joshi, Lecture at People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 8-30 p.m.
The London Lyric Company, (*The Magistrate*), Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Prize-Distribution and Sports, Day and Sunday School-Boys, Wesleyan Chapel, Byculla, 4 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ponani and Leander entered the dock on Thursday, and s. s. Shiravate left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Bisagno and Manica entered the dock on Thursday, and the s.s. Ravenna left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Angora, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-day, the 29th instant.

A NEW ARRIVAL MISSING.—Sittaram Dhondoo, a servant, residing at Lohar Chawl, has reported to the police that his cousin Gunpat Visram, aged twelve years, who came to Bombay from his native country by boat to visit him on the 26th instant, has failed to turn up at his residence.

THEFT AT THE GUILY.—Bhugwan Kalla, a goldsmith, residing at Tel Guily, has reported to the police that some time during his absence from home, on Tuesday, some one broke into his room by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key, and stole from a tin box, which was found to have been forced open, gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 189.

DIPLOMA IN TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.—The City and Guilds of the London Technical Institute have, we learn, awarded Dr. H. K. Tavaria of Bombay, after a special examination, the diploma in telegraphy and telephony in addition to the full first class diploma in electric lighting and transmission of power granted to him last year. Dr. Tavaria intends, we believe, to deliver a lecture on electric lighting at the Sassoon Mechanic's Institute next month.

THEFT AT SOOPARI BAUG ROAD.—Ramdeen Ramdayal, a coachman, in the employ of Mr. Jamsetji, a pleader, residing in his master's compound at Soopari Baug Road, went to attend his usual business, on Thursday morning, leaving the door of his room open. On returning about two hours afterwards, the coachman missed his tin-box, containing clothes of the value of Rs. 455. The box and a portion of the clothing were afterwards found in the compound.

A RECKLESS TOMMY.—About midnight, on Wednesday, Arthur Harrison, a soldier, belonging to the 23rd Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, stationed in Colaba, was being driven along the Esplanade Road, in a drun ken condition in a hack conveyance. When on reaching the University Garden, he suddenly caught hold of the driver and after striking him threw him on to the road. Harrison then assumed charge of the conveyance, and drove it in a most furious and reckless manner through the Fort. On the arrival of the carriage at Fort Street, the matter came to the notice of Constable Walton, who pursued the conveyance on foot, and eventually succeeded in overtaking it near St. George's Hospital. The soldier then attempted to escape but finding his efforts in that direction frustrated, became very violent and abusive and after considerable difficulty was arrested by Constable Walton, assisted by Inspector Nelmes, and locked up at the Esplanade Police Court Chowkey. Subsequently, the military authorities were communicated with and Harrison was on the following day sent in charge of the military escort to Colaba. The same night (Thursday) Harrison managed to escape from military custody, and up to the present time he has not been re-captured.

THEFTS OF WEARING APPAREL.—Indaji Narayen, residing at Thakordwar, has reported to the police that during his absence from home on business on Thursday his room was entered by some one, and wearing apparel to the value of Rs. 205 stolen therefrom.—Doolabhji Amuwee, clerk in a wool factory at Dancan Road, residing in a room on the premises, has made a report to the police that during his absence from home on the night of Chriatmas Day, some one broke into his room by effecting an entrance through a window and stole pieces of wearing apparel to the value of Rs. 25-2.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Royal Yacht Club, this evening, at 8 p.m. the following programme :—

Overture ...	Hans Heiling ... Marschner.
Selection ...	La Cigale ... Audran.
Polka ...	Star of England ... Farrell.
Fantasia ...	Favorite Melodies ... Meyer Lutz.
Selection ...	The Gondoliers ... Sullivan.
Valse ...	Estremadura ... Bucalossi.
Dance ...	Des Paysans Russes ... Ascher.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 p.m. :—

Quick March ...	Vive L' Angleterre ... F. A Marks
Overture ...	La Fille Du Regiment ... Donizetti
Valse ...	The Stars of the West ... Montagu
Potpourri ...	Kunzler ... Kuhner.
Polka ...	Nick ... Schubert
Galop ...	The Malakof ... H Laurent

CALENDARS, &c.—The calendars received during the last few days include that of the Sun Life Assurance Company of India, one painted in gold for desk use, issued by Mr. Framjee Pestonji Bhumgara, and a handsome card calendar from the agents of the New Zealand Assurance Company. The proprietors of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* have issued a very handsome large-sized portrait of Mr. Gladstone as a new year's present to their subscribers.—One of the neatest calendars we have seen this year is the pretty reversible date case, printed in gold letters on a dark green ground, sent out by the local agents of that prosperous company, the Universal Life Assurance Society.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at Tank Bunder, regarding the death of Gnanoo Jannoo, aged thirty ye ars, a labourer, in the employ of Messrs. Mackenzie and Company. It appears that on Thursday afternoon a mu cadam in the employ of Messrs. Mackenzie and Company, was superintending the removal of some logs of timber, at Tank Bunder, when the chain sling attached to the Port Trust crane, suddenly snapped, and two logs of timber, weighing about a ton, fell, one end of one of the logs striking the deceased on the head, killing him on the spot. The deceased and some other labourers, w ho were at the time carrying a log of timber, were warned not to approach the crane, but just as they stopped to hear the warning, the chain gave way, resulting in the death of the deceased. The chain sling belonged to Messrs. Mackenzie and Company, and had been in use for the last seven months. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A RECKLESS TOMMY.—About midnight, on Wednesday, Arthur Harrison, a soldier, belonging to the 23rd Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, stationed in Colaba, was being driven along the Esplanade Road, in a drun ken condition in a hack conveyance. When on reaching the University Garden, he suddenly caught hold of the driver and after striking him threw him on to the road. Harrison then assumed charge of the conveyance, and drove it in a most furious and reckless manner through the Fort. On the arrival of the carriage at Fort Street, the matter came to the notice of Constable Walton, who pursued the conveyance on foot, and eventually succeeded in overtaking it near St. George's Hospital. The soldier then attempted to escape but finding his efforts in that direction frustrated, became very violent and abusive and after considerable difficulty was arrested by Constable Walton, assisted by Inspector Nelmes, and locked up at the Esplanade Police Court Chowkey. Subsequently, the military authorities were communicated with and Harrison was on the following day sent in charge of the military escort to Colaba. The same night (Thursday) Harrison managed to escape from military custody, and up to the present time he has not been re-captured.

GOA NEWS.—Mr. Fernando Claudio da Cunha has been appointed member for the Tribunal of Accounts for Ilhas, and Mr. Miguel Caetano Dias his substitute. —Mr. Justice Abel Pinto, the Attorney to the Crown, and his assistant, have been nominated to examine candidates for the Judicial Department.—Mr. J. F. de Trindade Menezes has been preferred to act as Public Notary for Bardez, in place of Mr. J. C. da Caridade Frias, who has been suspended for falsification.—Rs. 9,077 has been sanctioned for a workshop for the use of the School of Art and Industries.—Lieutenant J. M. Pires has been relieved of the posts of Secretary to the Governor, and Administrator of Damaun, his successor being Mr. J. Pinto Barbosa.—The fiscal recoveries being in arrear, the provincial administrators have been requested to send in returns of all debts every month.—The medical practitioners are reminded of the order to render gratuitous service in certifying deaths, and supplying any other information required by the authorities.—Manufacturers of soda water are ordered to use water of the Fountain Phœnix, which has been found potable. The use of any other water for making soda water will be punished by fine.—The boarding-houses in Panjim will have to obtain license from 1st January. Those who fail to do so will be fined, and their establishments closed.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for 19 weeks of the second half-year ended 17th November amounted to Rs. 1,15,682 against Rs. 1,53,796 for the corresponding period last year. The receipts for the week ended on 10th November averaged Rs. 176 per mile, while for the same period last year the average was Rs. 232 per mile.—Some doubts regarding the interpretation anent the diploma of nomination of the Municipal Judges and their substitutes, and also of their pay, which were submitted for solution to the Minister, at Lisbon, not having been yet received, the Governor-General at the request of the Chief Justice has ordered the installation of the Municipal Courts from 2nd January without the production of the said documents pending arrival of the necessary documents.—Nothing has transpired regarding the resolutions taken by the Ecclesiastical Council. It is reported that the Council will close its sittings on the 6th January.—The official functions for the repose of the souls of the prelates who died in Goa since 1506, the date of the last ecclesiastical Council, was celebrated, on the 19th instant, at the Cathedral with the assistance of all the prelates.—The Chief Secretary represented the Governor-General, and many high functionaries were present.—Mr. Galvao, ex-Delegate of Salsette, has been appointed District Judge of Loanda. —Lieut.-Colonel M. Feyo, the Governor of Diu, is to be transferred to Cabo Delado.—Captain Duarte Ferreira is coming to substitute him, and Mr. Godinho dos Campos is to have the post of Governor of Damaun.—It is said that Mr. F. da Costa, of Damaun, intends to abandon the defamation case he had filed against the Bishop of Damaun.—Dr. J. I. Loyal leader of the Progressist party at Salsette, had come to Panjim to attend a meeting, which was to be held on the 23rd instant to define the programme of the progressist party in Goa. An African Prince, Dom Nicolau Jose de Gouvia, Heir Presumptive of the Congo State, and brother of the late Dom Alvaro de Agua Rosada has arrived in Goa, accompanied by the Bishop of Mozambique, and is at present residing in the Patriarchal Palace at Panjim. His Highness was in Portugal for some years with his late brother.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 7th and 8th silver spoon competitions for this season took place, at Deoolee, on Thursday (27th). A fair very good scores were made at 700 yards. On retiring to 800 yards, the wind had increased and carried with it fine particles of dust, which irritated the shooters tremendously, and spoiled several scores.

Extra spoon competitions were also held on Monday (24th). The next competition will be on Thursday, the 3rd. Distances—600 and 600 yards.

The following are the scores :—

7TH COMPETITION.

	700 yards.
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles ...	25a
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles ...	23b
Gunnery Inst J Bedford, Royal Navy ...	21c
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club ...	21d
Sgn Major H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles ...	24
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles ...	21
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles ...	21
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles ...	20
Corpl G P Lund, Bo Vol Rifles ...	19
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles ...	12
Mr Kitcat, Bo Rifle Club ...	10
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles ...	10

(a) Handicapped 2 points winner of 1st spoon ; (b) handicapped 4 points ; (c) handicapped 2 points ; and (d) winner of 2nd spoon.

8TH COMPETITION.

	800 yards
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles ...	22a
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles ...	21b
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles ...	20c
Gunnery Inst J Bedford, Royal Navy ...	20d
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles ...	20e
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles ...	18
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles ...	17
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles ...	17
Corpl G P Lund, Bo Vol Rifles ...	15
Lieut F M English, Bo Vol Rifles ...	12
Mr K Good, Bo Rifle Club ...	4
Mr Kitcat, Bo Rifle Club ...	retired

(a) Handicapped 2 points winner of 2nd Spoon ; (b) winner of 1st Spoon ; (c) handicapped 4 points ; and (d) handicapped 2 points.

2ND EXTRA COMPETITION.

24th December.

	700 yards
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles ...	30*
Corpl G Anding, Bo Vol Rifles ...	28
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles ...	25
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles ...	20
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles ...	14
Lce Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles ...	10

* Winner of Spoon.

3RD EXTRA COMPETITION.

26th December.

	800 yards.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles ...	22*
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles ...	20
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles ...	19
Lce Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles ...	10
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles ...	8
Corpl C Anding, Bo Vol Rifles ...	8

* Winner of Spoon.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following Handicap races will take place, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

YACHTS TO START AT 4 P.M.

Yacht Gassbeck, entered by Captain Channer, R. A.	
Canoe ...	Mr. J J B Benson
Yacht Princess ...	Mr. A Little
Yacht Janetta ...	Lieut. Halliday RE
Yacht Scota ...	Mr C Crommelin.
Yacht Blue Bell ...	Mr P G Messent

SHIP'S BOATS TO STAT AT 4 P.M.

Abyssinia's Cutter entered by	Lieut Baron, R N
Akbar's Boat ...	Captain Baldwin
Plassey's Cutter ...	Lieut Taylor, RN
Canning's life Boat ...	Lieut Elderton

Course No. 3.—From Pilot Schooner leaving it to starboard, to Middle Ground Buoy leaving it to Starboard round South Karanjah Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and finishing with starboard side next to Schooner.

A warning gun will be fired five minutes before the start and exactly five minutes afterwards the starting gun will be fired, and the flag hauled down.

Any yacht or ship's boat crossing a line between the Pilot Schooner and the Club Flag staff before the gun fires will have to return and re-cross the line.

GRAND NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Amount already acknowledged ...	3,126	0
Messrs. Th. Vafiadis ...	20	0
" H. J. Rustomjee & Co. ...	100	0
" Gabagan & Co. ...	50	0
" Scott & Co. ...	150	0
" John and Symons ...	15	0
Mr. Abdurrazack bin Curtas ...	100	0
" T. Anthony Inglis ...	100	0
Kumar Saheb Samatsingji of Palitana ...	100	0
Messrs. Tullockohund and Shapurjee ...	50	0
" Pestonji Nanabhoy Colabawalla and Sons. ...	100	0
H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief ...	50	0
H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Limdi, K.C.I.E. ...	300	0
Messrs. Phillips & Co. ...	50	0
Mr. Nizamsha Ebrahimsha Panday ...	25	4
H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan ...	300	0
The Proprietor, Great Western Hotel ...	30	0
Total ...	4,666	4

The committee also desire to acknowledge with thanks the gift of two silver cups from H. E. H. Prince Louis of Savoy, and presents received from the following firms :—Messrs. Hamilton and Co., a repeater carriage clock, value Rs. 150 ; Dunnett and Co., two whips and two pairs hunting spurs ; Shroff Bros. a double fruit dish ; Mr. J. Heuberg, a meerschaum pipe and a briar pipe ; Messrs. Wacile, two perfumery cases ; Morenas and Co., a dressing case ; Marcks and Co. a gold watch, value Rs. 200 ; Messrs. Lund and Blockley, a silver cup, value Rs. 200.

Mr. Shewshanker Narayen of the School of Art has published two further photographs of the recent Tournament, one showing the troops preparing for parade on Friday afternoon and the other the Soudanese warriors in their village just before the fight began.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SECOND SKY MEETING 1894-95.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 12TH JANUARY.

1—Trial Scurry. 3 furlongs. Rs. 199.
For Arab and C. B. ponies 13-2 and under. that have never won a race other than added money was Rs 199 or over. 13-2 to carry 10st 7lbs Weight for inches.
3lbs allowed ponies the property of Members of the Bom bay Gymkhana.
2—The Lilliput Stakes ½ mile Rs 199.
For Arab and C. B. ponies 13-2 and under that have never won a race other than added money was Rs 199 or over. 13-2 to carry 10st 7lbs Weight for inches.
3lbs allowed ponies the property of Members of the Bom bay Gymkhana.
Ponies landed this year allowed 7lbs.
3—The Galloway Plate 1 miles Rs 199.
For Arab and C B galloways 14 hands and under and other classes 13-3 and under that have never won a race of the advertised value of Rs 1,000—

	st	lbs
14-hand Arab to carry	10	7
14-hand C B "	10	0
13-3 B Sc "	9	12
" " "	9	1

Weight for inches.

Penalties—Winners of Rs 199 or over—once, 4 lbs : twice 7 lbs ; oftener, 10 lbs.
Allowances—Galloways allowed 7 lbs ; Maidens, 5 lbs.
4—The Omnium Gatherum. 5 furlongs. Rs 199.
For English and Australian horses that have never won a race value to the added money was Rs 199.
English and Walers to carry 11st 7lbs
Allowances.—Galloways allowed 1st 7lbs
5—Polo Race ... Rs 199.
For bona-fide 4 Polo ponies that have never won a race (except at the Bombay Mud Sports) Closed to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana Officers of the Army and Civil Service stationed in Bombay.
Owners or Gymkhana Members only to ride. Catchweights over 11st 7lbs.

Second Day, Saturday 19th January

1—Maiden Plate. ½ mile. Rs 199.
For Arab galloways 13-3 and under, landed since 1st August, 1891, and that have never won a race of any description
13-3 to carry 10st. Weight for inches.
2—Bellouin Stakes. 7 furlongs. Rs 199.
For Arabs landed since the 1st August, 1894.

	st	lbs
5 years old and over to carry	10	0
" " "	9	12
" " "	9	1

Allowances—Galloways allowed 7 lbs
3—Arab Handicap 7 furlongs Rs 199.
Handicap for all Arabs.
4—Galloway Handicap 6 furlongs Rs 199
Handicap for all Arab and C B galloways 14 hands and under, and classes 13-3 and under.
5—Pony Handicap ½ mile. Rs 199.
Handicap for Arab and C B ponies 13-2 and under.
6—Waler Handicap 1 mile Rs 199.
Handicap for all English and Australianhorses.

THE latest case of quackery is reported from Radbruch, near Harburg. At that place there live says a Berlin Correspondent, a shepherd who pretends to diagnose diseases from the patient's hair. The most miraculous cures are reported to be wrought by this man who is said to be making large sums of money. Daily from eight hundred to a thousand persons armed with locks of their own or other people's hair travel to the place to consult the shepherd. At first consultations often lasted till three in the morning and hundreds had to return every day without seeing him. For the last few days, however, the quack, in order not to become ill himself, receives only two hundred patients daily, and then only those in possession of a ticket. The distribution of these tickets, which are numbered, is performed by no less a person than a Hanover gendarme, who has been sent to Radbruch to keep order there. A speculating Hamburg firm bought all the tickets and sold them at a profit of fifteen or twenty marks according to the number of the ticket. This has now been put a stop to. The farms and inns about Radbruch resemble those of a place of pilgrimage. Many persons spend the night on a chair in order to be able to take their turn next day. The chairs are let at from two to five shillings. The police have taken the matter in hand, to put a stop to it.

KING BEHANZIN of Dahomey continues, according to the latest reports, to enjoy good health at his place of retirement in Martinique, where the French Government have sent him. He is lodged in Fort Tartenson, where, however, he is indulged with many luxuries, and he has a considerable amount of liberty. The news of the death of President Carnot greatly alarmed him. He could not sleep, so firmly persuaded was he that the new President would signalise his advent to office by having the dusky captive's head cut off. The beheading of a captive is Behanzin's notion of the proper way to celebrate an event of public rejoicing, such as the installation of a new ruler. At last the French Governor succeeded in reassuring him as to the intentions of Mr. Casimir-Perier, and Behanzin remarked, "I now feel that I and my wives are carried on the back of a powerful elephant called France." He was recently invited by Admiral Fournier to a reception on board the Duquesne. There was a concert, and Behanzin's daughters sang and danced. When the black King drank a glass of champagne, his daughters kneeled before him.

THE WAZIRISTAN FIELD FORCE.

WITH THE BANNU COLUMN.

THE WANA BRIGADE.

THE JANDOLA BRIGADE.

THRO' BANNU, DEC. 24.

THE Bannu Column arrived at Razmak to-day, the 20th December. No opposition worthy of the name has been met with up to date. Shots have been fired into camp every night and the rear guard was fired at yesterday, one follower being wounded in the thigh. The column marches to Razmuk to-morrow, when the Jandola Column will reach Makin and the Wana Column Kaniguram, which is only

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD and SILVER WEALEMEFNAS.—The Wealemefna for measuring the distances on Charts and Maps with accuracy, with Watch Chain attachment, most useful. Gold, Rs. 25; Silver, Rs. 10.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

LEATHER MACHINES Unequalled for Superiority, Strength and Durability. SEWS from FINEST to ¼ inch-thick LEATHER.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—Messrs. I. & R. Morley's Famous 450 TIES, Knots and Bows. On the Maker's account and risk. To be cleared at Cost Price. Rare Opportunity!—BATLIBOI and VISSEE, Bombay.

XMAS PRESENTATION TEAS.—In Handsome Ornamental Boxes, suitable as Presents to friends at Home or in India. Choice Spring Crop, Selections, unsurpassed for Purity, Flavour and Delicacy, from General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens in the Kangra Valley.—H. Church Gate Street, MORTON, MAJU and Co.

WEDDING PRESENTS.—Standard Floor Lamps, Rich Table Lamps, Drawing-room Tea Kettles for Table or Floor, Side Tables of Art Metal or Bamboo, Majolica Art Wares.—LAMPSWAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 59, Esplanade Road.

NEW YEAR TABLE.—Prizes include a Handsome WATCH. Rs. 1 per Ticket. No Blanks. —PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Byculla.

BEST MUSCATEL RAISINS, for Table Use, per lb. As. 10; per 5½ lb. Box, Rs. 2. Turkey Figs in Boxes, each Re. 1. American Figs, per doz., As. 8.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

GROUND MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb.—This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own supervision, and, immediately packed in Air-tight Tins, the fine aroma & Agreeable flavour, its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality, distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction, is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a good WRITER. Apply to "K.," care of this Office.

WANTED, immediately, a BAR-MAID, for a Refreshment Room. Handsome Salary. Apply to "P.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a good SENIOR COMPOUNDER. Apply to TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

WANTED, an Experienced GRADUATE, to Coach up a Student for P. E. Second Language French. Only thoroughly Competent men need apply, stating terms, to "D.," care of this Office.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT MASTER (European), capable of Teaching the 7th and 8th Standards in an English High School. Apply to HEAD-MASTER, St. Peter's Boys' High School, Mazagon.

LOVELY PAPER SHADES for Candle and Oil Lamps of Variety, FOR SALE, at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Meadow Street.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!! Best English Hams as supplied to several Clubs, Hotels, and Messes. Freshness and Quality guaranteed. All orders receive Prompt attention.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, Chrystallised Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Minced Meat, and PLUM PUDDINGS. Also COOKED HAM, on Cut, can be had of JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Opposite Royal Insurance Co.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always Ready. Cakes of every Description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at—'s, but shall in the future put up here.—(Sd.) C. NORTON.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a very comfortable, central and accommodative HOTEL on the Hill. It is open to the Westerly Breeze. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

REMOVED.—HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, has been REMOVED to Meadow Street, opposite Nusserwanjee Petit's Office.

GOOD STABLING TO LET, in best part of FORT, for one or two Horses and Carriage. Address "X.Y.Z.," care of this Office.

LANOWLI.—Large, Well-furnished BUNGALOW, TO BE LET, from 1st December. Apply "Hills," care of this Office.

WHISKY.—One Hundred and Fifty Cases of Various Brands and Qualities, to be SOLD at a Sacrifice to Close Account.—J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane.

INDIAN ART WARES for SALE at the Rear Art Workshops, near the Crawford Markets. SHOW-ROOM OPEN DAILY.

WE have a large and varied Stock of Indian Art Wares and Curios suitable for Home Presentation, at moderate prices. INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 5 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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PATENT BOUZALINE BILLIARD BALLS. We recommend these as they are not liable to Crack or Warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only half the Price. Sole Agents:—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 28.

BUSINESS generally having been suspended to a great extent and the Banks closed for several days for the Christmas holidays since the date of our last weekly report, our commercial advices this evening are necessarily of a meagre character. In Exports, there has latterly been an improved demand for Cotton, especially from shippers; but Seeds have been taken to only a moderate extent; while, with the exception of a temporary, short-lived, firmness in wheat there has been no improvement in the position of this staple. On days when the Banks have been open Exchange has been quiet, rates closing 1-16d. lower for demand Bank Bills compared with last Friday's, and 1-32d., lower for three months' sight Credits. Money remains easy. Government Securities have declined 1/8 per cent. Freights are nominally steady at fully last week's rates; but demand from shippers has not improved, and business is only practicable at a reduction of 6d. to 1s., per ton. The Bill for imposing an import duty on Cotton Goods and Yarns, referred to in our last report, was passed by the Viceroy's Council yesterday; but beyond a hardening tendency in prices, and greater firmness on the part of dealers, little effect has been produced on the Import market.

MONEY.—As usual when the Presidency Bank closes for several days for holidays, considerable anticipatory withdrawals from Private Deposits take place; and the Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, showed a diminution of some 42½ lakhs in that item, which was the cause of a reduction in the Cash Balance of nearly 35 lakhs, say to 355½ lakhs. In other respects there were no changes of importance as to the trade demand for Money in the week under notice, a smaller increase on Bills Discounted, and less decrease on Loans than in the week preceding, having made the net increase in trade requirements about 43½ lakhs, the Cash Balance having been helped by an addition to Public Deposits at the Bank's head office, and branches of nearly 5 lakhs, and by the further realization of Government Securities held by the Bank. The Money Market is still easy; and the Bank of Bombay minimum rate remains at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened on last Saturday morning at 1s. 0 29-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1d. for three months' sight Credits, at which rates a moderate amount of business was reported both ways; and in the absence of any large enquiry either way rates remained very steady at closing for the Christmas holidays. The Banks remained closed until yesterday morning, when rates re-opened at 1s. 0 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 29-32d. Demand, a little Telegraphic, also having been given at the latter rate; and for three months' sight Credits the rate named was 1s. 1d. for ready Bills, and for near delivery; but there were none offering. For forward Telegraphic, a moderate amount was reported at 1s. 0 29-32d., for transfer from the 15th January; but later in the day this rate was not obtainable before February, and the market closed quieter. The 50 lakhs of Indian Council Bills offered in London yesterday, for which applications were allotted at 1s. 0 15-16d., extra allotments of 1½ lakh having been made at 1-32d. higher; in presence of which this market opened weak at 1s. 0 7-8d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 29-32d., for demand, for ready, and at 1s. 1d. for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 0 29-32d. having been named for February-March transfer. A slight enquiry for Bank Paper coming out, and but few Mercantile Bills again offering, rates receded partially 1-32d., at which reduction we heard of a moderate amount being placed; also of a moderate amount of ready and near Telegraphic, 1s. 0 7-8d. The announcement received by wire that another 10 lakhs extra Council drafts are to be offered have meantime tended to check any upward movement in Exchange in the present slack state of our export trade, and the market closed this evening very quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 0 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 7-8d. to 1s. 0 27-32d.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 0 29-32d.	"
Do. 4 "	1s. 0 15-16d.	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 0 31-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 0 31-32d. mail	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 1 1-32d. "	"
Documents 3 "	1s. 1d. "	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 1 1-16d. "	"
Francs 3 "	1·36¼ "	"
Do. 6 "	1·37¼ "	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last mail-day at 103 11-16 for cash, and 103 9 16 for the January account, and rates advanced 1-16 per cent. in a strong market, closing for the holidays at 103¾ for Money and 103 5-8 for Account. This market reopened yesterday at 103 11-16 for cash, and 103 9-16 to 5/8 for the approaching settlement; but hardly any business, either for Money or Account transpired, and the market closed in the evening without change. To-day the tone has been quiet, with sellers at the opening quotations of 103 3/8 for cash, and 103 9-16 for the settlement, which are also our closing rates this evening.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 124. Port Trust Bonds are 2½ per cent. lower at 104½.

SHARES.—This market, having been closed throughout the week for the holidays, our quotations this evening are all the same as they were a week ago.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a moderate demand at hardening rates for staples *Grey Goods* during the last week, and dealers have been trying their best to advance prices, but they have only succeeded at all in the case of well-known makes. Stocks are just the same as before. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* we have no actual change to report; but prices are tending in sellers' favour on account of the impending duty. For the same reason a small advance has taken place in *locally made Goods* of almost all descriptions. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been 3,700 packages; and of *Local* some 2,100 bales.

YARNS.—The price of *Imported Twist* has advanced ¼ anna per lb., and the tone of the market is steady at the rise; but only a moderate business has transpired. China has purchased *Bombay Spinnings* very freely, and the clearances thus effected have led to a further small rise in rates, while China buyers here have willingly paid slightly higher figures. Spinners have sold also very freely, 10s, 12s, and 20s, having chiefly attracted attention. No. 16s has also found buyers of a few lots. Nos. 6s and 7s have also found some buyers. The week's Sales sum up about 7,000 bales, and the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist ...	No. 6s Mule, As.	4 5-16	to	4 7-16 per lb.
" ...	" 8s "	4 7-16	"	4¼ "
" ...	" 10s "	4 5-8	"	4 7-8 "
" ...	" 12s "	4¾	"	5 "
" ...	" 16s "	5¼	"	5¾ "
" ...	" 20s "	5 9-16	"	6 "
" ...	" 24s "	5 7-8	"	6 3-16 "
" ...	" 30s "	6¾	"	7 "
" ...	" 40s "	8¼	"	8¾ "

METALS.—Prices of *Copper* are unchanged, the tone of the market being steady and a moderate business having been reported. *Yellow Metal* has declined 4 as. per cwt. in a quiet market, with business also upon a moderate scale. *Iron* has been taken to only a small extent, and has declined 4 as. to Re. 1 in quiet market.

COAL.—This market has remained closed throughout the week for the holidays.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—On those day's during the past week on which this market has not been closed for the holidays the feeling has been generally steady, and beyond a slight advance at the beginning of the week prices have remained as before. Exporters have been larger buyers than the Mills; and yesterday considerable transactions were reported in both directions on the bases of previous rates. The business done for shipper's account sums up about 4,500 bales, chiefly parcels of ready new Oomras description and Bengal, but including some contracts for Dhollera of the new crop for delivery in March; while local spinners have taken some 3,500 bales, consisting mainly of ready new Oomras and Bengal, with a little old stuff of the same growths and Westerns.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the week have been 18,500 bales, compared with the same quantity in the previous week, and 30,500 bales in the corresponding period last year; the arrivals of new Cotton here this season showing a decrease of 65,500 bales as against last year's receipts in the same time.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand on Monday morning advised hail-storms and a fall of half an inch of rain at Agra, in the Bengal circle, and of 62 cents at Delhi, in the same circle, though, in the latter district, the weather had become bright again, with no further sign of rain. At Beawar, in the same circle, where a few cents of rain had been registered, the weather was cloudy and unseasonable; as it was also in the Oomrawattee, Khangaum, and Dhulia districts of the Oomra circle; but in the other district the weather was favourable for picking operations, though, in the Broach, Baharwar, and Dhollera circles, the crop was flourishing; and in the Bhownagger district of the latter the flowering of the plants was advanced.

Yesterday morning's telegrams reported further rain in every district of the Bengal circle, the fall ranging from 14 cents at Beawar, to 72 cents at Agra; but it looked like clearing up at Cawnpore, and in the other districts, the weather had become bright with no sign of rain. In the Oomra circle generally the weather had become more seasonable; and also in the Dhollera circle, with the exception of the Dhollera district proper, where it was still cloudy; while at Broach the plants were flourishing and in flower, and could scarcely have looked better than they did.

The following are to-day's quotations for fully-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per lb. For candy.	—C. & F.
Bengal, Fine January	Rs.	152—2 11-16d.
Do. F. G.	"	143—2 7-16d.
Do. Good	"	138—2 5-16d.
Behlera, Fine	"	153—2 3-4d.
Do. Fully Good	"	143—2 9-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good, January	"	152—2 9-16d.
Oomra, Good, January and Feb.	"	152—2 11-16d.
Dhollera, Fine, April	"	172—2 29-32d.
Do. F. G.	"	162—2 23-32d.
Do. Good	"	156—2 21-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good, May	"	167—2 13-16d.
Westerns " June	"	181—2 29-32d.
Broach Fine " March	"	198—3d.
Do. Good	"	181—3 1-32d.

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1894-95. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1893-94. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	18,100	52,500
Berar	30,000	45,000
Khandeish	28,900	44,300
Hingunghat	...	800
Total	77,000	142,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
For the week	23,015	27,700	39,199
From 1st January to 27th Dec	1,650,621	1,743,857	1,839,089
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	3,971	3,690	16,661
From 1st January to 27th Dec	792,467	847,977	944,161
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,107	722	2,750
From 1st January to 27th Dec	186,963	161,699	192,987

WHEAT became firm in tone at the beginning of this week, and a moderate export business was reported, while the price of *Delhi* advanced one anna per cwt., but thereafter the feeling became quiet again, and on days when the market was open, business was upon the usual small scale, with prices as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4	0	0 per cwt
Do. 85 "	"	3	14	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4	0	0 "
Red Delhi	"	3	6	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	3	10	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	7	0 "
Hard Red	"	3	5	0 "

SEEDS.—This market has been closed for several days this week for the holidays; but when it has been open a moderate amount of business for shippers' account has transpired, and the feeling has been steady. The price of *Linseed* declined slightly at the close of last week; but otherwise there has been no movement in rates; and we quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 8-0-6	to Rs. 8-2-0	per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusrat	" 6-6-0	to " 6-8-0	"	
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-2-0	to " 6-4-0	"	
Do. Red do.	" 5-12-0	to " 6-1-0	"	
Gingelly, White	" 41-8-0		per candy.	
Do. Mixed	" 39-8-0		"	

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	43,808	161,154	116,438
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th December	3,600,242	6,993,459	10,404,111
Linseed for the week	18,534	33,354	34,286
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th December	5,335,753	4,379,062	3,914,999
Rapeseed for the week	20,113	32,727	10,718
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th December	3,445,777	4,337,660	1,848,759
Gingellyseed for the week	75,579	82,256	81,866
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th December	1,380,376	1,698,325	1,406,593

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	4,000	14,000	83,000
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th December	1,561,048	4,946,314	9,320,415
Linseed for the week	48,756	18,142	67,511
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th December	5,392,203	4,283,434	3,786,961
Rapeseed for the week	13,527	1,000	62,218
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th December	3,310,089	4,261,079	1,754,557
Gingellyseed for the week	87,921	13,000	93,470
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th December	1,139,377	1,483,532	1,193,725

DIVINE SERVICE.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, DECEMBER 30.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Cruickshank in E flat.—Hymns 59, 322 and 62.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 56, 18 and 60.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Clark Whitfeld.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Daily—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

10-15 (Bombay time)—Matins, Celebration and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
5 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

Service in the John Connan School.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 306, 373 and 376.
Psalm 119. Verse 33-40.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 7, 58 and 60.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and (Choral).
Processional.—Hymns 329.
Anthem "Behold I bring you good tidings," *Goss*.—Hymns 60, and Carols.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art).
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Glider.
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 58, 320 and 315.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 58, 164 and Carols.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. W. H. Dixon.—Hymns 88, 308 and 311.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the Young, Sermon by Rev. T. Davis.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 88, 313 and 85.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Kershaw.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biasco.
Alms for general expenses.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

Colaba (Causeway).
11 a.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker, B.A.
Byculla, (Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
Byculla, (Marathi).
10-30 a.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
4-30 p.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 58.
11 a.m.—Matins, and Sermon.—Hymns 57 and 55.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.—Hymns 57 and 55.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 60, 482 and 59.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, Parel.
8 a.m.—Sunday School.
9 a.m.—Divine Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
4-45 p.m.—Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Divine Service.
Psalm 103 (1-5) tune 110.
Paraphrase 2, tune 129.
Hymns 183 and 300.
Anthem "God, be merciful unto us."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder.
9-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Pastor A. M. Crane.
6 p.m.—Sermon by J. F. Row.
Grant Road Church.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
3-45 a.m.—Sermon by R. H. Madden.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. W. Feistkorn.
Masson Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon by J. Morris.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 22nd December, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,30,729	5,09,348	6,947	7,07,024
Corresponding Week 1st year. Open 1,499 Miles	—	—	—	9,81,398

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

AMERICAN MEDIATION.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Mr. Foster, who was formerly the American Secretary of State, has accepted the invitation of the Chinese Government to proceed to Japan in an unofficial capacity for the purpose of aiding the Chinese Envoys in their efforts to negotiate peace. It is understood that the Japanese Government have also been consulted on the matter, and have agreed to Mr. Foster joining the Chinese Embassy.

THE MANCHESTER-BOMBAY TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Anchor Line s. s. Hispania, the pioneer of the direct trade between Manchester and Bombay, will commence loading at Manchester on January 5.

THE DUTCH IN LOMBOK.

PACIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 27.

Advices received here state that the supremacy of the Dutch in Lombok and the pacification of the country are now complete.

The expeditionary force has been disbanded, with the exception of two regiments, who will remain to garrison the Island.

THE DUTCH IN THE EAST INDIES.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

According to advices received from Batavia, preparations are being made for another campaign in the Dutch East Indies. The operations are to be directed against Karangasen, to which place Djilantik, the Balinese minister of Lombok, fled after the capture of the capital by the Dutch.

The expedition will probably start next January.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

REINFORCEMENT OF GARRISONS.

The Turkish Government is despatching troops to Armenia to reinforce the garrisons there.

THE MONETARY CRISIS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

ARREST OF BANK DIRECTORS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The manager and four of the Directors of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland have been arrested. The principal charge against them is that of making a fraudulent statement of accounts. The accused have been admitted to bail on very heavy security.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

The latest bulletin issued regarding the health of Lord Randolph Churchill states that his Lordship passed a restless night. There is no materia change in the condition of the patient.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

THE QUESTION OF TRANSPORT.

PARIS, Dec. 28.

M. Raoul, a member of the French Supreme Colonial Council, is advocating the employment of Zebus for transport purposes in the French operations in Madagascar, quoting British experience of the value of such animals for similar work in India.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The death is announced of Francis II., the ex-King of Naples.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ARTILLERY ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

During his coming tour the Inspector-General of Artillery arrives at the Bombay Presidency in the last week in January, visiting Aden on 7th February, Bombay on the 16th to 23rd; and Karachi on the 25th to 1st March.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. H. Kench, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Surgeon-Colonel Raye officiates vice Surgeon-Colonel Harvey during the latter's absence.

Survey of India Department.—Mr. A. Spring has been granted four months and fifteen days' extension of leave.

Mr. T. La Touche has been granted eighteen months' furlough.

Mr. Daigoro Goh is recognised as Japanese Consul, Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Fraser has been appointed to officiate as additional Political Agent, Jhallawar, vice Colonel Irwin on return from furlough.

The Cotton Duties Act of 1894, as far as may be suitable, is applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Mr. J. O'Conor, Assistant Financial Secretary to the Government of India, has been granted three months' privilege leave, Mr. G. Hart officiates.

Mr. C. Stewart Wilson, Deputy Director-General of Post Offices, has been granted ten months' furlough.

Leave granted to Mr. Hydari, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, has been extended to five days.

The following Officers of the Accounts Branch revert to their former appointments:—Pandit Prem Nath, Sherlock, Haffard, and Soverby.

Rev. C. Swynnerton has been appointed Chaplain with the Waziristan Expedition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyrell has been permitted to resign the Civil Service.

A notification published by the Financial Department draws attention of the holders of Government Promissory Notes, who held them as investment of more or less permanence and not for the purpose of immediate use is called to the advantages afforded by the system of registration in the Book Debt Account in registration and issue stock certificate, reconversion into promissory notes, sale of transfer of stock or transfer to London.

The following Officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps—Lieutenants, Claridge, A. Cox, and C. Moore.

The following promotions in the Staff Corps has been notified:—To be Captain—Lieutenant A. Dick

THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR IN THE CHIN HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 28.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of Madras is due here on 7th January. He will make a tour of the posts in the Chin Hills.

THE YAHOW CHINS.

Mr. Biggwither, superintendent of police, has returned to Falam, after a successful and peaceful tour among the Yahow Chins.

DEFEAT OF BURMAN DACOITS.

An official press note says that on the 14th December the village Poyingale, in the Pegu district, was attacked by six dacoits, armed with spears, dahs, and one gun. The villagers armed with sticks only, turned out and resisted the dacoits. Three dacoits, including the leader were killed. The gun and ammunition were captured. One villager was wounded by a gunshot and another severely cut by a dah. The villagers were commanded by the Chief Commissioner, and will be substantially rewarded.

RAILWAYS IN BURMA.

Colonel Gracey's visit to Burma will result in the radical changes of railway administration of the province. Mr. Monk, Engineer-in-Chief, Mu Valley Railway, and his present staff will Complete the line to Kalewa in April, when the staff will be abolished, and the line coming under the control of the Burma State Railway, whose Engineer-in-Chief Mr. Bagley will take up the construction of the line to Mogaung. Colonel Gracey also reports in favour of continuing the railway from Mogaung to Myitkyina, on Upper Irrawaddy.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BHOWNUGGUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHUVA, Dec. 25.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhownugger visited this morning the Mercantile Press and was cordially received by Mr. Dipchand Manekchand, brother of Mr. Talakchand, Messrs. Talakchand Sapurji and Co.'s agent. The Maharajah expressed his great satisfaction for the establishment.

PUNJAB AND BENGAL ARMIES STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28.

Appointments to the staff of the Punjab and Bengal Armies will be settled by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE *PIONEER* AND THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

The *Pioneer*, commenting on the debate of the Imperial Legislative Council yesterday regarding the cotton duties, says that the truth is that our system of Government, as it at present stands, contains contradictory elements, which are gradually becoming more pronounced in their opposition until they threaten the very permanence of the fabric. If we do not want a dangerous agitation we must either go back to a strictly official Council, or the Secretary of State must learn to subordinate his opinion in a much greater degree than at present to the non-official voice in India.

THE WAZIRISTAN EXPEDITION.

The column sent out on the 22nd instant from Kaniguram, under Colonel Mercer, met with slight opposition, but they dispersed the enemy and destroyed their sangars and other fortifications. Our casualties were—Captain Weston, R. E., slightly injured; Surgeon-Lieutenant Eaton severely wounded; also four sepoys, Sappers, slightly wounded.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton has been granted the rank of Colonel-on-Staff, while commanding the Bannu Column of the Waziristan Field Force.

News from Makin states that columns, which have been out, have found all villages deserted, except a few in which there were some women and children. No opposition was experienced. One column captured a large number of cattle.

Twelve cases of pneumonia have occurred, and one man died on the 24th instant.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 28,

At to-day's Congress considerable time was taken up in the discussion of the resolution upon the proposed parliamentary enquiry into financial expenditure, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee proposed Resolution No. 6. It expressed the deep sense of the disappointment at the despatch of the Secretary of State supporting the views of the Government of India on the question of Simultaneous Examinations, and placed on record its respectful firm protest against the despatch as introducing the new principle inconsistent with the Charter Act of 1833 and the Proclamation of 1858 by creating disability founded upon race. It also expressed an opinion that the creation of the provincial service was not satisfactory as a permanent solution of the problem as this service falls short of the aspirations of the people, and that the interests of the subordinate service will not suffer by the concession of Simultaneous Examination to the Congress, and urged upon her Majesty's Government that the resolution of the Commons of 2nd June, 1893, on the question should be speedily carried out as a matter of justice to the Indian people. The next resolution viewed with great dissatisfaction the system of recruiting the higher judicial service. Provision should be made for proper judicial training being given to persons appointed as district Sessions Judges, and that the higher judicial service should be more largely recruited from the legal profession than is now the case. Resolution 10 expressed its opinion of the present constitution of the higher medical service as anomalous and indefensible in principles, injurious in its working, and unnecessarily costly. That the time has come when the civil medical service should be re-constructed on the basis of such services in other countries. Resolution 10 considered the creation of the Legislative Council for the Punjab an absolute necessity, and also that the rules now in force under the Council Act of 1892 are defective.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 28.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 619, of the 19th instant, it is notified that the undermentioned Officer is seconded in his regiment on his appointment as Commandant of the Governor's Body-Guard:—Lieutenant Leveson Gower, Squadron Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers.

With reference to Army Order No. 491 of 28th December, 1894, Veterinary Lieutenant Farmer is permanently transferred from the Veterinary Hospital, Kamptee, to Veterinary Hospital, Mhow, for duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Lieutenant Potts, Adjutant 1st City of London Volunteer Artillery, has been posted to the 72nd Field Battery.

Captain Harrison now completing the long course of gunnery has been posted to the 27th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Lieutenant Buxbey, 23rd Company of the Southern Division, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Wemyss, 53rd Field Battery, to proceed to England, for nine months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Captain Owen, 44th Field Battery, to England, for 8 months, from date of embarkation, on very urgent private affairs.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

ALIGARH, Dec. 28.

To-day's proceedings of the Mahomedan Educational Conference opened with an English poem on the rise and fall of Islam, read by Mr. Mahomed Shafi, barrister-at-law. Then the president addressed the students of the Aligarh College, laying great stress on the moral culture, which alone could make a person successful in life. In the end he exhorted the students to follow the example of Sir Syed. A resolution was passed that the Mussulman gentlemen interested in education should subscribe one per cent. of their income to the college. The afternoon was occupied by the meeting of the educational Census Committee, which aims at finding out the number of Mussulman boys, whose parents can afford to give English education but abstain owing to prejudice or indifference. The secretary, Mr. Beck, read the annual report in Hindustani, which pleased the audience. He regretted that the percentage of Mahomedan students showed no increase, but had fallen off in primary schools. The day's proceedings closed with a debate in the evening on the subject that the Mussulmans should concentrate their energies on high education rather than on spreading school education.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	2 5/8

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	103 2/8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 17/32
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1/2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	55 5/8
Bar Silver	27 3/8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total bullion £32,500,000, decrease, £900,000; public deposits, £4,300,000, decrease, £400,000; other deposits, £32,800,000, decrease, £1,300,000; other securities, £18,500,000, decrease, £200,000; notes and gold, £23,700,000, decrease £1,100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 64 per cent. of the Liabilities

THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

This (Saturday) evening this popular company will produce A. W. Pinero's celebrated farcical comedy, "The Magistrate," which, we understand, is one of the strongest pieces in the company's repertoire. The booking is already proceeding at a rate that testifies to the popularity, both of the comedy and the company. A strong list of novelties is advertised for next week, including the idyllic "Liberty Hall" and London's latest craze, "The New Boy."

A company of five have started (we learn from the "Granta") to represent Cambridge at the University of Ghent, where a great fete is going to inaugurate the opening of the "Maison des Etudiants"—the first college (in our sense of the word) founded in Belgium. The delegates are Messrs. Gilbert, Ramsay, Wardlaw, Pilkington, and Cornish all of King's. The invitation received by the President of the Union was addressed in the most friendly terms, begging the students of Cambridge to respond "nombreux" to the invitation of the student of Ghent. "Cette invitation ils vous l'adressent de tout cœur, un nom de l'intime solidae rite qui doit unir la jeunesse Universitaire, devouan principes de liberte et de progres."

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The why or wherefore of "Museum Sunday" which was held at the beginning of this week is a puzzle to many people. Who wants to go to these dreary places to get backache looking up at early Italian friezes; to get eyeache peering into glass cases crowded with Celtic remains; to get all-over-ache tramping on tesselated pavement of the most distressing rigidity, round and round, and in the groups of statuary—from the young David of Michel Angelo to Sir Frederick Leighton's Python Slayer from Agrippina, the mother of Nero in marble, to her Majesty Queen Victoria in pottery after della Robbia? The person who, knowing what museums are, truly wishes for such a privilege for himself, is yet to be found. But the persons, who in a generous spirit wish that every one should have the liberty to go there and improve his mind whenever, Sunday or week day, he felt inclined, is in great force now in London and the provincial towns; and it seems as if their determination should carry the day, and the British Sunday, in spite of the hitherto prevailing Sabbatarian despotism, be made a day of open National Institutions for the people, who have other than Church or Chapelward aspirations on Sunday.

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It is not after all the narrow question of the opening of museums and picture galleries that is being fought on the wide principle of religion—Shall we be held in subjection by the "Praise-God-Bareboues" type of religionist who sees desecration in every attempt to make Sunday a day of real rest and recreation for the people. If we, advocates of the reformed Sunday, in the spirit in which they have hitherto legislated for us, were to make the Sabbath fearful to them by worrying them to attend music halls, dances, and country excursions—then they might rationally object. But all we ask for is liberty for everyone to do as he or she pleases. Liberty for the man who has been at work in the warehouse all the week to have a run in the blessed country on Sunday. Liberty for him who has been abroad conducting a bus or tram, or guiding a restless noisy engine, to sit on Sunday in the quiet comfort of a picture gallery and find ease and recreation in other thoughts than taking up and letting down "fares" and watching points and danger signals. Liberty for the working mother to take her noisy tiresome brood to park or winter garden, where their young savage breasts would be soothed even temporarily with sweet music. Liberty for the boy and girl with overflowing vitality to dance and run and skip as any other of God's young creatures do regardless of the Sabbath. Who ever heard of the lamb being forbidden to frisk, the foal to scamper, or the kitten to hunt its tail, because on the seventh day the Lord God rested from his labours?

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Liberty we also want for those who from Monday to Saturday have dull colourless lives at home to go on their free day, where they would have brightness, joyousness, and beauty open for their enjoyment. And just as much, we would claim liberty for those who all the week have comfort and abundance, to go on Sunday to some poor, cold, cheerless chapel, or meeting-house, and learn from ascetic teachers there how our great socialist Founder said when the Pharisees rebuked him for allowing his disciples to break the Sabbath. "But I tell you that there is here a greater than the temple.—Mat. XII-6."

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This is the liberty to which the advocates of Sunday opening of museums and galleries aspire—that the National institutions owned and supported by the people should be open to them when they are free to enjoy them—not thereby sacrificing other men's holidays or freedom, but under proper conditions of labour—all men having a fair day's pay for a fair day's work and liberty to spend their leisure as they will without impertinent dictation as to whether it shall be in field, or chapel, or concert hall or meeting.

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In support of this liberty, sermons were preached in hundreds of churches and chapels on Sunday; and through the exertions of the Sunday Society and kind cooperation of artists of all classes a number of pleasant places were thrown open free to the public. The "Dream of Fair Women," at the Grafton Galleries, where famous ladies' portraits come and go on longer or shorter loan, so that though open some time, it is ever new, was a great centre of attraction in the afternoon. In the evening the greatest muster was at the Royal Institute Picture Galleries in Piccadilly, when Sir Joseph Barnby, Vice-president of the Society, delivered an address on the importance of its work, and afterwards presided at a concert given in the east room, by a number of talented artistes who gave their services through sympathy with the object of the meeting. Among the performers Miss Jeanne Fe-ring was most rapturously applauded for her violin solo "Legende," by Wieniawski, Miss Gertrude Izard for her songs "It was a dream" Cowen, and "To son Titania," by A. Thomas, Miss Maude Robertson for her rendering of Sir Joseph Barnby's "When the Tide comes in" and Mr. Lloyd Chandos and Mr. Charles Philips for "My Queen" Blumenthol, and "Vulcan's Song" Gounod.

At the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks to all engaged in the work was passed, and the meeting broke up without any of that wild disorderliness, which pessimistic Sabbatarians prophesy as the result of this Sunday emancipation. In view of the demand for Sunday opening of the National Institutions being favourably considered by Parliament, and pending the entire re-construction of the arrangements, which such a change would entail, the Chief Rabbi of London with great public spirit and generosity has offered to supply responsible Jewish attendants and caretakers on Sundays so as to prevent the extra work falling on the shoulders of the regular attendants, or on people who had religious scruples against Sunday employment.

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Since people came back to town this autumn "The case of Rebellious Susan," a play by Henry Arthur Jones, has been drawing crowds to the Criterion Theatre. What is the special fascination of the piece is hard to decide. One says because of its peculiar name, which suggests all sorts of possibilities but the real one. Another finds the charm in the fact that it is fearfully and wonderfully naughty, which may explain why Mrs. Grundy and her male and female contemporaries gather there in full force. Another reason for Rebellious Susan's magnetic power to filling stalls and boxes is that she is personated by charming Miss Mary Moore who was never seen to such advantage before. And still another solution of the problem is that the acting is good all round, and the staging and accessaries—furniture and frocks—absolutely perfect.

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The story is that Lady Susan Harrabin, young, pretty, and well-behaved, finds that her husband is fond of other women, and consequently she rebels—not the ordinary style of rebellion adopted by outraged woman—tears, fierce reproaches, sulks—ending in passive submission to the inevitable. Lady Susan rises up and declares to the relatives whom she has summoned—to her uncles Sir Richard Cato Q.C. (Mr. Charles Wyndham) and Admiral Sir Joseph Darby (Mr. Kemble), and to her lady friend that she will go and do worse than her husband has done, that she will defy the conventionalities and teach him that women can play fast and loose as well as men.

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Lady Susan goes snapping her fingers in defiance of her husband's commands to stay and disdaining his rather wear promises of amendment. But though she behaves as badly as circumstances permit—she is so carefully hedged round by judicious friends, and fate moreover is so capriciously kind in robbing her of the man with whom she proposed to elope, that she eventually finds herself drawn back to the husband she has deserted, and who meanwhile has been fretting and mourning over the follies that brought about their separation. It goes without saying that they are re-united, and as the fairy tales say live happy together ever after.

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The moral of the play—if there is anything that can be called moral in it—is don't marry; or if you have done so be prepared to condone your husband's fickleness. From beginning to end the text of the sermon preached by Sir Richard Cato, Q.C., a bachelor who had served his time up to fifty, in the Divorce Court, and consequently had not felt drawn to marriage was "The place for the woman is in the home—for her husband." The duty of the woman is subjection to her husband—outside this there is no social or religious heaven for women. But it was so aptly and cleverly put, that bitter as it was and true as it mostly is, it carried the audience. "Your case is a respectable average case Susan," said her aunt Lady Darby when the reconciliation was effected, and every one felt that it was well-summed up. To have an unfaithful husband is not in the world's eyes a thing to romp round and rebel about, but to grin and bear.

CHRISTMAS cards, according to an irate contributor to the "World," are a real inconvenience to business men, and even to people of leisure are an annoyance. Moreover, he thinks, in this case the actual annoyance is aggravated by a feeling of sentimental injury. If the Christmas card were an honest tribute of regard or admiration, we might be content to tolerate it as a well-meaning nuisance, but it is felt at best to be a threadbare convention, and it is often little better than an impudent fraud. It frequently serves as a cheap and unworthy substitute for the turkey, the Stilton, the barrel of oysters, or even the cheque in which the healthier benevolence of former days found expression at Christmas time. Moreover, the writer will now allow that from a merely artistic point of view the Christmas card is free from reproach. In its search for the beautiful the imagination of the artist has neglected the appropriate. The traditional robin in a snowstorm, which was more or less in keeping with the associations of the season, is to be found on the cards in steadily decreasing numbers, while his place is taken by summer seas, winding rivers, lawns, and other suggestions tending to make people dissatisfied with Christmas weather.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Novelists should really be very careful when they narrate things which they are pleased to call facts. Of course, to a novelist, everything that he relates is fact. The dangers that attend one who calls what he writes contemporary history are many and unexpected. I know it by my own sorrows as well as by the examples of others. Here, for instance, is a very sad example. A lady novelist recently related an event—an experience—which, she said, belonged to her own life. Why not? As a novelist she is perfectly within her right whether she says that her story happened to herself or to anybody else. It is the story that the reader cares for, not for the person who looked on and saw it. Unfortunately, this lady not only said that the story belonged to her own experience and happened to herself, but gave the exact day and date. There was the fatal error! She went on, still well within her right as regards the story, which contained a ghost, to show how the appearance, the manifestation of the ghost was set off and brought out and worked up by the splendour of a bright full moon. Alas! a certain critic has hunted through the almanack and has discovered that on that night there was no moon! So the story in the eyes of the world becomes discredited. To the profession, of course, the story remains just as good as ever, only it certainly was unprofessional to give the date.

Everybody knows—which is the reason why I tell it—the story of the man who was cleverly got off—was it a trial for murder or for highway robbery?—by making the moon play a trick. The principal witness swore that he saw what was done by the help of the moon, which he said was full. "Will you swear that it was full?" "I will," said the witness. "Give me an almanack," said the barrister. One was handed up to him—a Whitaker. The barrister turned to the page where the waxings and the wanings of the moon are recorded—he handed it in triumph to the jury. On that night *there was no moon!* The prisoner was acquitted. One of the jury, however, on going home, consulted his own private Whitaker. On that night *the moon was full!* Was not that a strange accident? And did the barrister know that in his solicitor's hand was a Whitaker in which, oddly enough, there was one page differing from all other Whitakers of the year in that one line?

To return to this unfortunate mistake about the moon, or, rather, the unworkmanlike statement of date, I think that every allowance ought to be made for a novelist. I myself know a novelist who finds it extremely difficult to tell anything exactly as it happened. He says that everything that he remembers, when he thinks of it, begins to shape itself in his brain, to become more dramatic, more artistic; he says, further, that those who know him best take a delight in observing the growth of a story, so that what was once a little anecdote without form and void grows and grows until it has become a perfect short story with *motif*, incident, and characters complete. Suppose that novelist had seen a ghost. Anybody may see a ghost, I suppose. It would probably be some little shimmering, uncertain, unsteady, dim kind of twilight ghost; he would unconsciously in telling the story fit that ghost gradually with its proper conditions and accompaniments—as place, time, and light. You cannot have a ghost, you want a ghost well. Twilight will not do, nor gaslight; it must be moonlight. Why say more? The only mistake committed by the lady novelist was that in telling how she saw that ghost—which by this time has grown into a complete and well-rounded short story—she fixed a date—a thing which is never essential to the truth—or the success—of a short story. Truth, by the way, in a story means success.

One more moonlight story. The Paris correspondent of a certain London daily thirty years ago, in describing a *fete* given by the French Emperor, waxed eloquent on the glories of the moonlight over the Tuileries Gardens filled with ladies in their splendid dresses and officers in gorgeous uniforms. Everything he insisted, depended on the moonlight for the success and splendour of the *fete*—all the contrasts of light and shade, brilliant light and blackest shade. The account of the *fete* was a poem—a prose poem. Very well. There was no moonlight. It was a perfectly moonless night. The moonlight was pure invention. And this correspondent had not even the excuse that he was a novelist. Nor could he put in the excuse that the event took place so long ago that he had forgotten some of the details. It was a deliberate stroke of imagination, audacious and effective, for which I honour the memory—he is now dead—of that correspondent.

A "Reader" wants me to reconsider my remarks about Carlyle. I thought my position perfectly simple and logical. Let me state it without reference to Carlyle or any other writer. The private man is one thing; his work is another. Nor are they necessarily connected; one may preach virtue in the noblest style and practise exactly the contrary. This was done by the unfortunate Dr. Dodd. Now, the great writer, by his great work, his fine and precious work, invites the curiosity of the world to himself and his personal life and history. The greater he is, the deeper and the wider is that curiosity. We read about him; about his ways and habits and conversations and friends; the whole man, apart from his works, stands revealed. As regards some, the more we know about their lives, the more do we love and cherish their memory; even their weaknesses become part of their loveliness. As regards others, the world makes up its mind to accept their work and *not* to receive the men into the inner sanctuary of affection. Why? I cannot say. I only know that I could show why we love one writer and not another, but it would take much space and time. However, this is the very simple position. If I admire the work of a man, I want to know something about the man. If what I read of him reveals things unworthy and small I wish to know no more about him. But I go on admiring his work.

I recommend to novelists in search of plot and character the Queer people that there are in the world. They need not go a-slumming to find them; they live in the midst of us—around us—in the West End squares and in the suburban villas. We hear of them in trials, actions at law, and inquests. The most respectable people, too, to outward view. Some of our Queer people beat and illtreat their children—one of them, a year or two ago, as we remember, was surprised and annoyed to find that her child had been killed by her punishment! Some of them keep their servants on insufficient food. Some of them spend all their time in little economies and meannesses. Some of them beat their, wives—one of them confessed in open court only the other day that he sometimes slapped his wife's face—sometimes slapped his wife's face! What a picture of conjugal felicity is here revealed! Some of them go to bed drunk every night. They are not ashamed to regale their children with the sight of their revered parent rolling home in his cups. Some of them go about collecting money for Objects and keep it for themselves. Some of them belong to a Cause and think that the whole round earth ought to stop still until that Cause is victorious. Some of them keep cats—I once knew a couple who kept fifty cats. Some of them believe in strange creeds; nothing is too old, too much discredited, too absurd for them to believe; they eat strange food. Some of them believe in "wild cat" political and social schemes. Some of them are always going to law. Some of them are always quarrelling. There is no end to the wonderful procession of humans whom we call Queer people. Young aspirants in the Art of Fiction, do not believe that human nature can ever be exhausted; do not listen when they say that all the stories have been told. Reply that the vast ocean of life and manners has hardly been tapped, and go on to prove it.

I once knew a very Queer man. His Queerness took the form of quarrelling with everybody he ever knew. I was, perhaps, the only man with whom he did not quarrel, and just as he was spoiling and yearning for that quarrel which would have alienated his last friend, his temper, always on the perilous verge of madness, crossed that verge, and—he is no more. This lamented wrangler had exalted quarrelling to a Fine Art. He conducted his quarrels on uniform lines, which he knew, by experience, would bring out the full flavour of the row. I have conversed with many of his subjects or victims, and by comparison of one case with another we were able at last to lay down the broad principles on which he worked. He always selected the man with whom he was at the moment on the most intimate terms, and generally the man with whom a quarrel would prove most calamitous to himself. If, for instance, he never had a chief, he was quite certain to quarrel with him on the earliest opportunity, and so to lose his place. The quarrel began with the finding, or the invention, of some most unlikely, most unworthy, and utterly, baseless suspicion. This once planted in his brain, he thought about nothing else but establishing and proving that suspicion; everything was pressed into the service of supporting and bolstering up that suspicion. In a very short time it became a definite accusation, with a thousand testimonies to prove it. No one could dispute the arguments; it became, in short, a fact not to be denied, and, as such, was communicated to all the victim's friends, so that he could not fail presently to hear of it. Lastly, he communicated the charge to his former friend by letter—by long, lengthy, protracted, and vehement letter. When the recipient denied the thing or pointed out its utter absurdity, he was scornfully retorted by another letter, longer, more vehement, and more intolerable than the first. This finished it. He was then free to go and fix a quarrel on some other man. In other respects he was a delightful man, clever, well read, a good talker, and a charming companion. There, young novelist, is a character for you!

The following story of circumstantial evidence is, I am quite sure, new to most of us. They found a murdered man lying in the field. Beside him was a pitchfork smeared with blood. The pitchfork was marked with certain initials. There was a man in the village who had those initials. They looked for that man; they found clothes in his cottage covered with blood; men came forward to swear they that saw him that morning walking towards this field, carrying a pitchfork. All these facts—these damning facts—came out at the trial. The prisoner asked no questions, and denied nothing. He only made up a story which nobody could believe. He said that he was on his way to work in the early morning when he heard a groaning in the field; that he turned into the field and found the murdered man with a wound in the throat bleeding; then he lifted the man, and asked him who had done it; that in doing so the blood came upon his clothes and his fork; that the man died without being able to answer the question; that he then began to understand that the murder might be charged upon himself, that he ran off, taking unfortunately, the wrong fork; that he went home changed his clothes and resolved to say nothing about it. The Judge summed up telling the jury plainly that there was no verdict possible but that of guilty. The jury retired. Contrary to expectation they were a long time gone. Presently they sent word that they could not agree. The Judge expressed his astonishment, and ordered them to try again. After a while they came into court and explained that all were agreed except their foreman. "Then" said the Judge, "you must be locked up till you do agree." Locked up they were without food, all night. And they made it a very unpleasant night for the foreman. But he remained obstinate. Wherefore, in the morning, starved into submission, they joined the foreman, and brought in a verdict of Not Guilty. The Judge received it with severity, and ordered the prisoner to be discharged. He, however, fell on his knees in open court, and thanked the Lord for protecting an innocent man.

The Judge, very much moved by this singular event, inquired of the sheriff what he knew of the foreman. He turned out to be a man of excellent character; a most respectable, sober, and well-conducted farmer. Then the Judge, not being able to understand why such a man should set free a murderer, sent for him and put the question to him. "My Lord," said the foreman, "may I speak in perfect secrecy?" Being assured upon that point, he replied: "I found the man not guilty for the very good reason that it was *I myself who murdered the man.*" Yes; the prisoner's explanation was true in every point. This farmer had met the man trespassing and stealing on his ground; they came to blows. Without the least intending to kill the man, the farmer struck him a blow which cut the throat. No one saw the deed done; no one could accuse or suspect him; but when the other man was accused there were only two ways of saving him—one to acknowledge the crime, the other to be placed on the jury, and to set him free in the teeth of all the evidence.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain L. Moule, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Aden, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Armstrong, Mr
Abercrombie, Miss
Blackett, Major A W
Creagh, Mrs
Cockburn, Mr
Cousins, Mr
Davies, Mr
Newbank, Miss
Gurney, Miss
Giffen, Mrs F M
Heining, Mr F
Jehangir Mr
Russell, Mr and Mrs S and infant
Scott, Mr
Shearer, Mr W
Stern, Mr E
Tupper, Mr C L
Vought, Miss
Watkinson, Mr Jas
Wyatt, Mr and Mrs S L, 2 children and infant
Walker, Mrs]

For Brindisi.

Brath, Capt E De
Codrington, Lt E
Jacob, Col
Lovertin, Dr
Mengel, Mr J
Morton, Mr

For Ismailia.

Adetatein, Mr S
Caldicott, Mr J
Crocker, Mr C F
Elmore, Mr
Hallett, Col C E
Little, Mr and Mrs B
Mills, Mr C O
Walker, Revd C H

For Aden.

Luke, Col R A
Malone, H E the C-in-C Lt-Genl C B
Nairne, Mrs
Rollands Mr

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Caledonia, Capt W F Anderson, 12th January, 1895.
For Marseilles—Right Hon Lord Thurlow; Mr C Stewart Wilson; Mr V Robinson; Miss Robinson and niece; Mrs Muir and inft; Mr E Hosking; Mr E O Manning; Mr T R Robertson; Genl A L Playfair; Mr and Mrs D S Everson; Mr R Slegman; Mr T S Lee; Mr Hanwoulins 1 Mr H T Gafford; (Mrs Vandervyn; Lieut-Col J A H Montgomery; Mr H J Monsey; Mr Clunn; Mr Seymour Keay, M P; Mr H C Richards and four friends; Mrs Fremantle and 2 kids and Miss Cholmely; Mr W H Moss; Dr and Mrs Deane, 2 children and 2 infts; and Mr G R Irwin.

Per s s Peninsular, Capt R E Briscoe, 26th January, 1895.
For London—Revd and Mrs Whiteside, child and 2 infts; Miss A White; Mr and Mrs E O Buffington; Mr E L Buffington; Miss Buffington and Wilde; and Miss White.
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs Eadie and child; Rt Hon Earl of Onslow; Countess of Onslow; Miss Wanton; Miss Parsloe; Mr Heath; Mrs Le Hay; and Mr Anger.
For s s Thames, Capt W A Seaton, 2nd February, 1895.
For London—Mrs Pollard.
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs Llewellin.
Per s s Shannon, Capt E Crewe, 9th February, 1895.
For London—Rev and Mrs H C Hurry; Mrs Harrison, child and inft; and Mr J Finlay.
Per s s Clyde, Capt H T Weighell, 16th February, 1895.
For London—Mr and Mrs H Moore; Mrs Pattison; Dr Fredricks; and Mr C H Hutchinson.
For Brindisi—Mr R De Candole.
Per s s Carthage, Capt M de Horne, 23rd February, 1895.
For London—Mr and Mrs J E Gill; Mrs Sparkins, and 2 children; Mrs H M Lawrence and inft; Col and Mrs T R B Bennett, and 3 children; Mr and Mrs Sutton and inft; Mr and Mrs F W Court; Mrs E R B Critchly; Mrs (Rt Armstrong; Mr A C Palmer; Mr W Pearce; Mr P Moon, and infts; Mr James; Mr O E Part; and Miss Forbes and 2 children.
For Brindisi—Lord Wm Beresford; Mr Wm Holmes; and Mr and Mrs T S Johnstone.
Per s s Thames, Capt W A Seaton, 2nd March, 1895.
For London—Mr S S Buttam; Miss J. Sinclair; Miss J Paxton; Mr Buttam's Assistant; and Mr E Ronaldson.
Per s s Sutlej, Capt Hall, 9th March, 1895.
For London—Mrs Smyth and child; Miss Smith; Rev and Mrs J G Hawker; 2 Misses Hawker; Mrs A H Crofts; Mr P R Buchanan; Mr and Mrs George and child; Mrs E V Bellers and 2 infts; Mr G R Irwin; Rev and Mrs C A Mason; Mrs Prior, child and inft; Mrs Lake and child; Mrs McGavin, Spencer and infts; Miss Small; Mrs A M Walker and Sister; Mr Whitney; Mrs F C Anderson and child; Mrs Seaman and 2 children; Mr Cunliffe; Miss Cunliffe; Mrs Maxwell Maynard; Miss Sheffe; Miss Sophia Mary; Miss Wright; M C Hulton; Miss Brunker; and Mr A Reiss.
Per s s Clyde, Capt H T Weighell, 16th March, 1895.
For London—Mr and Mrs J S McNeil and child; and Mr Ranger.
For Brindisi—Mr A W Wyatt; Mr Turnbull; Mrs and Miss Cockerell; Mr R C Dyson; and Mr D R Crawford.
Per s s Caledonia, Capt W H Andrews, 23rd March, 1895.
For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs J B Alcock, child, and inft; Mr and Mrs L Marshall; Mr G Leslie Smith; Mr and Mrs A J Kerr; Mrs Radley-Wilmot and inft; Miss Forard; Mrs Cunningham, child, and inft; Mrs Harris; Mr H Morgan Brown; Mr Earle; Miss Earle; Miss Johnson; Mr and Mrs A S Thomson and inft; Mrs G S Martindale and 2 infts; Mrs (Wellbrecht; Miss Worsfold; Mr F Hutchinson; Mrs Hutchinson; Mrs Adam and child; Mr and Mrs Campbell; Col G H Trevor; Miss A H V Jephson; Mr Tremearne; Major and Mrs R W Maxwell and 2 children; Miss Sharp, Mr W G Jackson; Mr and Mrs Stevenson; Mr E Mair and 2 children; Mrs Verschoyle; Rev and Mrs Armstrong and 2 children; and Mrs W J O Tennant; Mr and Mrs J Ferguson; Mr T N Singh; Mrs Singh; Miss Singh; Mr All

proportion who think that a book must necessarily be rare because it is a hundred years old or more. Before the great catalogue was made finds were occasionally made in the Museum itself, and even now a volume will occasionally be found which has special interest and value on account of its binding. In other cases a book will be found to be in a binding made up of leaves of some rare work far more valuable than the book itself.

Under the law of August 9th, 1893, all foreigners in France who exercise a trade or profession are obliged to register themselves at the Mairie or Town Hall of the communes in which they reside and take out a sort of licence entitling them to stay in the country. Moreover, there is a clause in the Act under which they are required to get their certificate vised should they only move from one commune to another. The French Government have been displaying considerable zeal in carrying out the provisions of this statute, which is a cause of much vexation to English people and others who have to spend hours sometimes at a public office and submit to the caprice of petty officials. The Correctional Tribunal of Toulon, however, has administered a rebuke on the subject to the authorities. Several Italians were prosecuted for having failed, after changing their address, to get their certificates vised. The Court decided that this is not a punishable offence. The only real offence was to fail to obtain a certificate in the first instance, and this was not alleged against the defendants. The "Journal des Debats" is so enamoured of the law as it stands that it protests against the judgment and suggests that an appeal should be lodged.

A French paper published at Rome, the "Italie," gives more details, as given by M. Zola himself, of the novelist's interview with King Humbert. The King, in welcoming the novelist, said: "You are almost one of ourselves." "His Majesty then asked me," says M. Zola, "whether my father was a Venetian?" 'My grandfather,' I replied; 'and I was an Italian subject until I was of age, when I became a Frenchman.' 'You should have thought of the country of your ancestors, and remained with us,' said the King in a tone of kind reproof. 'I could not, sire. I lost my father at the age of seven. My French education, family life, and something indescribable which makes you cleave to the country of your birth, have caused me to remain French in mind and heart. But often I think of Italy—my second country.' The King spoke to me of France in affectionate terms, regretting particularly that the French Press should be unfair towards Italy. "They will not look into the bottom of our hearts. They always look at us in an evil light without remembering that we love peace, work, and quietness. Europe has never been in such a time of quiet, and never has peace been so assured. Italy wishes to live in peace. She requires it, and I can assure you she has a horror of war." Then, with a slight shrug, "Besides, what is the good of war." His Majesty asked me why the French Press were so bitter against Signor Crispi. "They are not aware, he said," of the just and pacific sentiments of the Premier."

"I RENDED it to my valet," observed the youthful jockey in the witness-box of the Coroner's Court. "To your master's valet, I suppose you mean?" was the Coroner's suggestion. "No, my own valet," replied the witness; whereupon the Coroner, who appears to have been unfamiliar with the ways of jockeys, exclaimed, "Bless my soul, you don't mean to tell me you keep a valet." "The Field" cites this little anecdote to illustrate an article on the pampering of jockeys in these days. Twelve years ago a writer on this theme pointed out that if the equine representative of a stable in such a race as the Cesarewitch or Cambridgeshire is a three-year-old handicapped at less than six stone every experienced racing man was aware that there was one lad, and one only, in England, capable according to the popular belief, of doing the horse justice. The scout is that many wires are pulled to secure the services of this particular rider—a boy of some fifteen years of age, who is already in receipt of an income which many able and hardworking men, upon whose education thousands of pounds have possibly been spent, would deem themselves fortunate to possess when they have left their fiftieth year behind them. Matters have not mended in this regard since this remonstrance appeared. "The Field" concludes that the lavish remuneration given to jockeys when they are little more than more children is good neither for them nor for the Turf in general.

LOUIS DE BOURBON, otherwise M. Naundorff, the claimant to the throne of France, has had to advertise to the "Petites Affiches"—a paper specially devoted to this class of advertisement—that he is in need of a situation. This is how the advertisement runs: "Young man, twenty-nine years of age, honest, distinguished appearance, well-educated, speaking French, Dutch, English, German, and a little Italian, gained first place among three hundred and forty-three candidates for admission to the Royal Military School of Breda, ex-officer in the Dutch army, having served some time in After in the Foreign Legion, seeks situation of any kind. Has the following against him: His great-great-grandfather and great-great-grandmother underwent capital punishment for political reasons towards the end of the last century, but have since been rehabilitated. Highest references. Address M. Louis de Bourbon, 16, Rue Berthe, Paris."

A LETTER has been received in Sheffield from Mrs. Sharman, wife of one of the professors of the London Missionary Society College at Antananarivo, Madagascar. In the course of her letter, dated October 27th, Mrs. Sharman says:—"This has been a week of great suspense. At six o'clock last night the final word was given. The Malagasy will not yield. We may have to leave our homes in the capital and live in the country. Seeing our happy relationship with the Malagasy, we have no fear, and of course expect courtesy from the French. Every French man and woman has left the capital, so that the Malagasy have only us English, chiefly missionaries, with them. The war may not be until the cold season. Do pray for the Malagasy and for the dear Queen, she is so sweet and good. Last Sunday morning, at the Palace Church, she herself got up and addressed those assembled—her courtiers, soldiers, &c.,—and led them in earnest prayer. One of our missionaries, Mr. Thorne, was preaching. She is so earnest, and a true queen. She is only young, but her dear heart has been burdened with care and sorrow lately, and she looks very thin and ill. Many think the condition of the country would soon be improved were the French to take it. We should have good roads and railways, and perhaps slavery would be abolished. We quite feel that, left to themselves, the Malagasy would never attempt to improve either the roads or anything of the sort—in fact, at present the wretched roads are their defence."

ONE of the questions discussed before the Paris Academy of Medicine the other day was, a Correspondent says: Should consumptives and other persons be encouraged to keep dogs? Dr. Megnin, formerly a veterinary surgeon in the army, sent in a paper to show they should not. The dog is just as liable as his master to be infected by tuberculosis, and to spread it. Dr. Megnin had under his care many canine consumptives. They were of the lap-dog species, and it is said caught the malady from their masters or mistresses. Dogs said Dr. Megnin, were liable to many sorts of septicemia and to scurvy. The dog, so teachable, was not given any education of the palate, but was allowed to eat infectious garbage and nameless filth. This alone would account for its liability to rabies. The dog by intelligent care in its breeding, education, and hygiene might be made the paragon of four-footed beings, and the worthy friend and auxiliary of intelligent human beings. Dogs reflected the moral qualities and the vices of their masters. Wherever manners were mild dogs ceased to be ferocious. In conclusion the author of the paper proposed the foundation of a chair for Canine Anatomy and Diseases.

WHILE most men in countries where the conscription rules are anxious to get off serving in the army by hook or by crook, there are some, it appears, who are anxious to join the ranks. At least one such case has just come to light in Paris. A young fellow who was rejected as physically unfit has shot himself in the head because he would not have an opportunity of volunteering to go with the expedition to Madagascar. The ball has been extracted and he is expected to recover. Very different is the case of a couple of twin brothers who have just come up. As the military law only requires one member of a family to serve at a time, one of the two young men, the younger one, can claim exemption; but nobody knows which is the younger, and each is anxious to escape the service. There is the extract from the register certifying to their birth, but it simply states that they were born on the same day. Some ideas seems to have been entertained of letting them draw lots who should be exempted, but this was found to be contrary to law. Nothing short of a Ministerial circular will get the recruiting authorities out of the difficulty.

AS the result of a bet, some officers at Metz have played a ridiculous trick. They took a midnight ride, enveloped in white sheets, and with pointed nightcaps, through the streets, across the parade-ground, and past the guardhouse, to a restaurant. Two of the riders passed through the billiard-room to the principal salon, stopped before the buffet, and partook of refreshment while still mounted. Three cavaliers dismounted at the door and led their animals round the billiard table and through a second hall, not without much destruction of plates and glasses. The cavalcade then withdrew, but were stopped on the parade-ground by a policeman, whom the officers followed to the police office. But they were not detained, and galloped off to the Fort Mesel, and past it to Longeville, where they repeated their tricks. Next day a policeman went to the restaurant keeper to ascertain the amount of the damage, but the host refused to ask for damages, or to accept his guests at all.

A ROMANTIC CONFESSION.

I HAD come down through the night, and now issuing into the streets of Tallywarn, could hardly realize that I had ever been away. As of old, the rain dripped steadily out of a forlorn grey sky; the roadway was but an archipelago of standing pools, the streets well-nigh deserted. An aged gentleman stood beneath the granite portico of the literary institution, his umbrella held half open as he gazed irresolutely at the hurrying passers-by. Finally, I came to the barber's shop, and beheld William Trethewy, its proprietor, gazing disconsolately over the whitened lower panes of his window. I had no definite purpose set before me; the sight convinced me I could not do better than enter and talk with him. He started forward with a sudden briskness as I entered and hung my hat upon a peg, welcoming me to the town again with not a little *empressement*. I took a seat and bade him cut my hair. Then I sat silent, while he discoursed of the recent history of Tallywarn.

William Trethewy is now proprietor of the shop, but there had been a time when he was only a servant. Indeed, his earliest connection with the establisment was in the capacity of lather-boy on Saturdays, and he had served thus for a year or two before he rose to the dignity of regular assistant. And at the age of twenty-two when he had become a person of some importance in virtue of his acquaintance with the unwritten history of the district, he had astonished the people of Tallywarn by quitting the post and going up to London to improve himself. Seeing that he was already the most admired of all who practised his craft for miles around, the step he had taken was deemed a ridiculous superfluity. But when he returned for a holiday, two years later he spent some part of the time in the shop of his late employer, and for pure kindness showed certain of the customers how up-the-country barbers did their work. The master reaped a splendid harvest of pennies (for the charge only rose to three-half-pence if you refused to sponge your own face, and had a touch of the powder-puff), but ever afterwards he suffered in reputation. For weeks after William Trethewy's shaving was the common topic of conversation; and when he returned, a year later, to become the partner of his late employer, he immediately took rank as the important man of the two. Old Mr. Tregaskis retired more and more into the background; finally he became in effect a sleeping partner, only emerging into publicity on Saturdays, when there was full work for two. On the day of my return to Tallywarn he had been dead so long that the younger patrons of the shop used to ask why it was invariably referred to as "Tregaskis's," albeit owned by Trethewy.

We had talked of many things. Then, as I sat with eyes closed while he cut the hair upon my forehead, "Well," he said, "I suppose you're glad to be back again, sir?"

"Why, yes," I answered. "Even this wretched weather seems no more than natural now that one is back in Tallywarn."

"'Tis lonely in London?" he continued.

"Sometimes," I answered.

"Yes," he said, "I was fine an' lonely sometimes, when I was up there. There was a mad fancy come in to my head one day, when I was like that: I was young and you can never tell what a young man "ll think upon next. Moreover, when a young man to think upon a thing is to do it."

He paused and snipped with absurd delicacy at imaginary hairs. "Is it a story?" I asked.

"Well," he said, speaking with an evident relief, "there's only one person do know it beside myself, and she didn't know it until after she was my wife. But I can fancy you might understand.

"I was up there two years to begin with, and lived hard, being resolved to come back to this shop with money to do things never dreamt of before in Tallywarn. Some are done this long time; none must wait their turn. Well, after two years I took a holiday, and I wadn't home a day before all my plans were changed. George Restarick lived next door to father, and he had a niece stopping with him—Janie Restarick, from Trowavas. She was a little bit of a thing, and I shouldn't go beyond pity with a man that comed the best good looks. But she had more than good looks: it was like all the maids that over you met, scomin' and charmin' in one little body. No man could stand against her. Now he would think no could have her for the asking, and only keep silence because the thing was all too good for belief; and the next moment he would know (certainly, as a man sick and sleepless do know that he must die) that he was nothing in the world to her, and never would be. And somehow when he was most hopeless, and swearing never to go near her again, he would be most carried away to do foolish things for her pleasure. 'Two that way with me for the fortnight of my holiday, and I left her still in Tallywarn, when I had to go back. After that I didn't lack for company. There was such a crowd of hopes, fears, plottings, and plannings 'twas continual bewilderment.

"Now, one Friday night in the month of June, I came forth from the shop very late. I was tired out and more than a bit down-hearted; but all at once the wind came against my face, soft and cool as sleep itself and I didn't need to look at the sky to note that the wind was from the West. The wind went by, and then I could almost fancy I heard the noise of the sea behind it, and the tears came into my eyes. And there, up against the wall, was a great bill in red and white, telling of cheap trains to Cornwall the next day, being the Saturday before Whit-Monday. My mind was made up as I read, and I couldn't think I had ever been tired. I got home quickly, and the next morning took a little handbag to the shop. 'Master was a great one for getting all the fresh air he did, and would spend all his time, from Saturday closing time to nine o'clock on Monday, in a train packed with other fools, so that none should ever say of him that he didn't make the best use of his leisure. So when I asked if I could leave early that night, because I was thinking to go a long journey, he didn't need pressing.

"At eleven o'clock I left the place. I was on the Underground for something under a lifetime, a little after midnight the train slipped out at Paddington, making towards Tallywarn and Trowavas. I was awake all the night, though often enough I kept my eyes closed, being wishful to think my own thoughts. I told'ee what fashion maid she was. Whenever the train stopped, I was daggin' for it to get forward; and as soon as ever we had started again, the wheels as they went round would be saying, plain as speaking, 'You *fool*, you *fool*, you *fool*, you *fool*,'" and Janie's face would look at me out of the darkness, laughing at me.

"Seeming to me, we stopped everywhere. It was chapel time when we come to Tallywarn. I sat back and kept out of sight, for it seemed a sinful thing to pass by like a stranger and not stay to see my own people. But in a moment we were moving again, and then there was no more thinking possible until I had left the train and started to walk out to Trowavas. I suppose 'tis a tride over five miles if you go by the cliffs. The sun was shining, and overhead more larks than a man could keep count of; and the noise of the sea was like a voice whispering all the time that I was home again. I knew Janie would be in chapel now, and so I sat down against a little sandy hill. And then all the trouble began again. I could see it plain as daylight: I was a fool to have come down, wasting time and money, and running the risk of vexing my own people, for the sake of being a few miles nearer to a little maid that cared no more for me than for half a hundred others that happened to be in love with her. I wished myself back in London; I wished I had never set eyes upon her; I once said aloud, 'I wish she was dead,' and afterwards sat in fear for full ten minutes, knowing that the maddest prayers are oftenest answered. And then slowly, and yet suddenly at the last, sleep came upon me and I forgot the bother of my thoughts. I can mind that just before I went off, I spoke her name once or twice, very softly, and tacking on to it all the foolish words I might have heard her by if she had cared at all and been there beside me.

"I was tired out and lay all day in the sun, almost waking once or twice, then sleeping again when I heard the sound of the sea, as a child 'll sleep when the mother sings softly. But at last I woke shivering, and found I had slept until chapel-time was come round again. So I walked quickly towards Trowavas, and when I had come to the higher part of the town I turned in at a little inn and had some food. When I came out they were just coming from church and chapel, and the road above the bay was full of young men and maidens laughing and love-making as they strolled up and down. I went through the winding little streets to the place where Janie Restarick lived; I stood and waited.

"Presently there was a light inside and the harmonium was playing. I could hear her voice, that I should know though all the angels in Heaven stood singing with her. And again I was certain she was not for me. I stood there, may be, for more than an hour. Then the singing ceased; the door opened, a young man stepped forth, and I saw Janie standing in the doorway. Then, as she went in again, I knew that it was hopeless. I turned away and went back to the inn. In the morning, just as all the world was waking, ready for Whitsuntide, I turned my back upon Trowavas and took train for London.

"I was on the road all day, and all day long I could see Janie, in her pretty new frock, dancing in the rings with a crowd of chaps, or walking in the procession, the brass band leading, and hundreds looking on. And I was near maddened with thoughts that wouldn't let me rest. Now I was certain I had done well to come home, and to think I had gone down; and then again I could feel the kiss she would have given me if I had gone forth and spoken when I saw her at the door. And when I came to Paddington, and went on a bus through the noisy streets, I could swear she was just going off alone with the young man I saw leave the house, the moonlight on them, and both glad to be quiet together after so many noisy games. And that simply gave me wisdom; being so certain I had nothing to lose, I should have been a fool not to try whether there might be anything to gain. I reached my lodgings, and sat down at once to write a letter. 'Dear Maid, I said, 'will 'ee promise to marry me when I do come back to Tallywarn? I've been longin' for 'ee ever since I was home last, and get no rest for thinkin' of'ee.'

Trethewy had still made pretence to be trimming my hair while he told his story. Now he was silent and bent himself assiduously to his task.

"Well?" I said.

"Why, all my fears was foolishness!" he said. "She wrote a word or two by the next post, and it seems the maid had lost her heart when first I give her mine. Now was I a fool or not? Have'ee ever felt like such a thing yourself?"

He took the towel from around my neck and stood back, regarding me. I laughed as I arose, but made no discreet answer. For I conceive that no man is compelled to bear witness against himself—least of all, by a confession of his uncommitted follies.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, do not be disheartened, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates Brain Powers, strengthens physical frame, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. It is a special food for the fatigued and overworked with brain or body. Rs. 5 each Rs. 7, of MADON, HOUG & Co.

"POOR PIANO."

FOR a considerable lapse of years, writes "Autolycus" in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the pianoforte and its predecessors, however named, have been our national domesticated instrument; and with every fresh year that comes to be added to the past the demand increases, spreading downward from class to class, and taking on the characteristics, so to speak, of a convention. There is little doubt, of course, that many entertain a sincere passion, whether educated or not, for music; with a larger majority there is a cordial liking for it, much on the same sort of plane as may be the taste for tennis or drawing in water-colours; and, again, there is a multitude to whom some familiarity, however superficial and insensitive, with the art of the pianist stands for a symbol of social refinement. Why, it were difficult to define, but so it is. The significance of the gig standard has been altered—perhaps lowered—and the piano reigns in its stead. But increasing popularity, in its worst way, has forgotten to bring with it anything of exterior comeliness. The modern piano, save in some rare isolated exceptions, is a mere music-box, offensive to the eye; just as the modern villa is a mere living-box, and correspondingly unlovely of aspect.

The very name—as fatuous a piece of foreign claptrap as was ever naturalized into a household word—would almost seem to be justified by its sympathetic appropriateness to the average dull vulgarity of the case.

For, however the modern instruments may have improved in works during the course of the nineteenth century, they have most lamentably fallen from grace. Neither in form nor colour were it possible for the most indulgent and optimistic searcher after good to discover aught to commend. "Pearls are not whiter than his tooth," said the Prophet, of the spurned and execrated carcass of a dog; but the whiteness of new piano-keys would form but a frail peg for praise.

The incorrigible "grand," with its gross proportions, its amorphous unwieldiness of bulk, its bloated legs, grotesquely indented with inadequate little ankles, like the fat lady in a country fair, seems well-nigh past praying for. It is only fit to mate with the toad-like ottoman of yesterday that used to squat in the centre of every respectable drawing-room; and to stand bedraped with art draperies, bestuck with photographs in hand-painted frames, a monument of decorative dishonour. And yet, surely, without too great a sacrifice of true inwardness, of mysterious excellence in the fashion of sounding-board and strings, this elephantine bulk might be remoulded more to the heart's desires, and reduced to some approximate elegance of form. At least the legs—those horrible legs—the original inspiration, perhaps, of the peg-top trouser, could be transmuted to comparative shapeliness. There is no lack of admirable models; and in any but hall or concert-room the full capacities for noise—the shrill blare of the treble, the discomforting growling of the bass, when their sound is wrung out to the dregs—of an average grand piano seem greater than we can bear.

A slight modification in size, and a glance at a few fine old-world models, by way of suggestion as regards shape and ornament, would substitute for an ungainly monster an instrument decoratively pleasing, and sufficient in power and compass for all but professional pianists. The two extreme octaves of a full-compassed keyboard are—artistically—superfluous. The one grunts, the other squeals. Neither does there abide any intrinsic sweetness or subtlety of tone. They are both, at worst, for sheer display; at best mere pawns to be played in the intricate game of music too orchestral to be fitly attempted on any single instrument.

And here, or so it seems, lies the root of the whole evil; the piano has taken too much upon itself of late years—would, indeed, that some of the modern examples might be shaken free of the legendary frog which wished to be a bull—and in straining after illegitimate effects has lost, together with its outer comeliness, not a little of its natural sentiment.

All the finest music bequeathed to the present by the past must have been composed on instruments of small compass; and while fully appreciating that which is good in the improved mechanism of science develops—much it is impossible to look without regret upon the ghosts of a beauty that is no more with us, or to feel convinced as to the incompatibility of outward with inner excellence.

Of the more gorgeous of those cases designed by Alma Tadema and by Barne-Jones, there is but little to say. With all their costly elaboration, they failed of the right spirit, the poetry of music was not in them; nor Andreas Ducher, of Antwerp, in 1651, knew how to embody it in the harpsichord which became the favourite instrument of Handel, and that is simple enough. Made of deal, japanned black outside, with noble brazen chaps and hinges, inside it is coloured a dusky apricot red, patterned boldly with gold arabesques; the under side of the lid bears two singularly well chosen inscriptions in letters of gold. "Sic transit Gloria Mundi," on one, and "Musica Donum Dei" on the other. While the sounding-board—and this is one of the happiest characteristics in instuments of that period—is all besprent with painted birds and flowers, showing under the strings like a summer garden through a shower. In all likelihood it was from such an example as this that Barne-Jones drew the happy inspiration of his rain and rain of roses across the sounding-board of his more successful case. The older craftsmen well understood the subtle sympathies that exist between music and colour; and, however archaic their manner of expression may have been, they did express their sense of it as none has done since.

Who could instinctively associate rhythm and sweet sound with any piano of the Victorian era? But these old instruments exhale, as it were, an atmosphere of music from every inch of detail, as well as from the impression of the whole. In no example is this spirit more fully made manifest than in a harpsichord dated 1655, and signed "John Loosmore, *fecit*." It is fashioned of black oak, and rests upon a carved trestle-stand of the same sombre wood. The lid is quaintly arched and decorated with long slender hinges, and the effect, when closed, is one of austere and sober reticence, that still further enhances the mellow beauty revealed when it is raised, and a veritable poem of rich, pure colour strikes upon the senses like a splendid chord. The keyboard and the notes form a harmony in russet and dusky gold—golden embossed arabesques and russet wood. The inner side of the lid is painted—much as one air may change and melt into another—with a vague, dream-like, three-fold composition, wherein the Garden of Eden merges into a broad river breasted by stately galleons, which, in its turn, is bounded by a green clearing in a forest with dogs and mounted huntsmen giving chase to a stag.

And the inside of the falling front takes up the wondrous tale with a strange melodious landscape bathed in late afternoon light, quaint to childishness, but in a way gorgeous and full of romance with its white sun-gilded town on the low hill beside the estuary; its foreground, so Flemish in feeling where patient anglers, dwarf trees, and titanic turkeys and pheasants, all keep their places in a drowsy symphony of tone that seems fraught with infinite suggestion.

It neighbours of course almost on the impossible to possess a seventeenth or eighteenth century harpsichord; and even in such fortunate case it must be always a deeper delight to the eye and the imagination than to the ear. "The ghosts of half-forgotten things will touch the keys with fingers numb," but there are many moods from which its jingling harmonies would win little response, whereto its hoarse, pathetic voice would appeal in vain. But comparatively easy to find, and much to be desired, is the link, as it were, between the harpsichord and the piano of to-day, the narrow oblong instrument, either four or six-legged, of rich-hued mahogany inlaid with marqueterie of satinwood and rosewood, with its amber satinwood keyboard painted with rosy garlands, and its penetrating sweetness of tone, somewhat remote, it is true, but so nearly akin to the remoteness of a blackbird's song heard in the grey early summer dawn, when you lie between dreams and wakening, from the leafy depths of embowered green garden or dewy orchard, as only to add a charm the more. If, in addition to your conventional workaday piano of modern make you should chance to entertain, say, a Clementy, you may congratulate yourself on good fortune. For the music of Haydn and Pergolese, but, before all, for the happiest rendering of Volksalieder, those strange, single-hearted inspirations, eloquent of spring, and wet woods, and the fragrance of lost youth, there is no such perfect vehicle as one of these.

NOVELISTS IN A HURRY TO BE FAMOUS.

THE *Nation*, of New York, remarking on the interval which has elapsed between "Peter Ibbetson" and "Trilby," between "The Manxman" and "The Scapegoat," between "David Grieve" and "Marcella," between "Lord Ormont" and the most pre-reading novel of Meredith's, says the lesson to be learned is that good novels are not to be written at express speed.

It is to be feared that over-production is the besetting sin of novelists on both sides of the Atlantic. A writer makes a bit, and forthwith editors, and perhaps publishers, are competing for his work, and as in these days the commercial instinct usually accompanies the literary faculty, he decides to make hay while the sun shines. It is thought to be a prudent rule, yet in literature at least it not infrequently proves disastrous.

It is good policy on the part of an author to give consistently of his best, and the best is impossible at what the *Nation* calls "mile-a-minute production." This view is not the popular one. The public, it must be owned, is too apt to judge stories not as literature, but simply as so much material provided for its amusement. Immediate success is, of course, no criterion of lasting qualities, for many a book is doomed to die ingloriously, and at all times it is hard to say what has permanent value and what has not. Time is the ultimate and the only authentic critic.

It is especially dangerous to produce too much. The writer who desires to be himself and his readers justice will not be in too great a hurry to be famous. He will mature his conceptions, he will realise his scenes, he will pay some attention to style; nay, he will even turn a deaf ear to the blandishments of editors, and, above all, he will not mistake a flash-in-the-pan for solid reputation. The young writer remembers the speed of Scott, and thinks only of quantity; it will pay him to think occasionally of Flaubert and quality. But, above all, he will be true to himself.—*Publishers' Circular.*

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price Re. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SENSATIONS OF AN OPIUM-EATER.

THE whole fascination about the sensations of the opium-taker lies in the fact that they are beyond and above description. They are new, and belong to a different world from the world of life and reality. We have no words in this life which will describe them, no ideas which can comprehend them," no senses which can realise them.

In this life of actualities we can imagine and think of only five senses—touch, taste, smell, sight, and hearing. We cannot conjure up the idea of even the possibility of any other senses. But under the influence of the treacherous narcotic we are in a state in which we are possessed of a countless number of senses to minister to our enjoyment, and those sensations which we experience we cannot describe.

It must not be forgotten that if we have fresh senses to minister to our enjoyment when in an opium "sleep," we are equally liable to pain and misery and anguish to an intense degree. As one becomes more and more enslaved to the ruinous habit, so one's sensations become to a greater and ever-increasing extent those of pain, and less and less those of pleasure.

Let me describe the various stages through which I have passed, and what is in store for me. I first contracted the narcotic habit as a very young man. Fate was against me, for I was led into it by force of circumstances. It began by my suffering from a slight attack of paralysis as the result of an accident at school.

I was prescribed strychnine; the vile stuff got a hold on me. To break myself of its influence I took to arsenic, and as quickly became a slave to that. Coffee was ordered me as the only means of ridding myself of the desire for the deadly poison, and coffee—harmless coffee—has worked my ruin.

Once you have become a drug-taker in any form, there is no hope for you. You may change your drug and break from the thralls of any particular one, but it will only be to fall into some fresh vice. That for me was with me. Coffee became a drug to me. I drank it almost in a form of essence by day and night, until my nerves were wrecked.

I sought rest and soothing in tobacco by day, and bromides by night; but they were in vain, for I could not give up my coffee. So I came to take, first, the subtle haschisch, with its innocent flavour of new-mown hay; and finally

"The nectarous poppy lovers use."

The first occasion that I ever resorted to opium, I was exceedingly ill. It first made me sleep soundly, and then brought on the most violent nausea, without my having experienced any of the sensations I had looked for. This was nature's kind warning, but I needed it not.

At last time, a very small dose gave me a sense of pleasant, reckless elation, from which I passed to a horrible nightmare and an unconscious sleep. So far I had been egged on by curiosity; but so insidious a tempter is this narcotic, that the very first dose is not without its after-effect in making one desire a second.

A violent headache after the second trial did not deter me from a third, and having thus twice disregarded

"My natures' law,
That inly-written code,"

I was at last gratified by experiencing the full sensation of the opium-taker who has passed his novitiate.

With haschisch the effect is a dreamy and definite vision of surpassing beauty and wondrous regularity; with opium there is no such actual dream. One passes from a preliminary state of great mental exaltation in which one seems endowed with supernatural intellectual powers, and in which one is filled with an unbounded light-hearted exhilaration, into a listless, careless, delightful drowsiness, in which we know for the first time perfect happiness, perfect peace; for all recollection of any other state is gone.

Gradually, as the drowsiness increases, one, as I said, becomes possessed of thousands of unknown senses, all ministering to one's enjoyment. One's happiness from being merely passive is intensely active. One is thrilled through every fibre with infinite, exquisite pleasure. This stage I must name time, for it reaches a climax, and one gradually sinks to sleep, declines, until comes that hideous heavy sleep in which one is tortured by nightmares more terrible than ordinary mortal can conceive.

Lastly, one awakens with a feeling of sickness, with a terrible headache, with an unconquerable depression, and simply puts up with life in view of the next dose of the narcotic.

And every dose is larger than the last to produce the desired effect; and every time the effect has less of pleasure, more of the painful sleep, than the last.—*Cassell's Saturday Journal.*

REMINISCENCES OF FROUDE.

CONSPICUOUS in "Blackwood's Magazine" for December—a number that possesses many attractive features—is the first instalment of "Reminiscences of James Anthony Froude," by John Skelton, C.B., LL.D. Mr. Skelton writes with tender affection of his departed friend. He says:—

"Until a year or two ago he had retained much of his youthful vigour. His eye was not dim nor his natural force abated. He could still land his salmon; and he had been a famous angler. He could still handle a gun; and he had been a crack shot in his time. When aboard the tidy little craft which he kept at Salcombe, especially if the waves ran high, he was almost boyishly alert. Sometimes, no doubt, he was sad; but it was the sadness of one who, looking before and after, has found that the riddle is hard to read. He had indeed, an ever-present sense of the mysteries of existence and of the awful responsibility of the creature to the Unknown and Invisible Lawgiver. . . . He was a singularly bright and vivacious companion; his smile was winning as a woman's; possibly he did not always understand, but he seldom or never showed it wholly. In congenial society he was ready to discourse on every topic in the heaven above or on the earth beneath; and when at his best he was not only a brilliant and picturesque, but a really suggestive talker. I would not have it thought that he was not sometimes severe. He had a very high standard of right and wrong. He hated all shams, religious, literary, political. The casuistry of the rhetorician, the sophistical make-believe of the worldly ecclesiastic he could not abide. In public as in private they were abhorrent to him. But while he had a passionate scorn of meanness and truckling, he had an equally passionate reverence for truth as he understood it, whatever disguise it assumed."

Mr. Froude writes in August 1862 to Mr. Skelton on the subject of Mary Stuart, and he laments that Knox's Kirk should have sunk down into the thing "which is represented in those verses."

"And after all, if it is once allowed that God Almighty will torture poor Devils for ever and ever for making mistakes in the nature of the Trinity, I don't see why any quantity of capricious horrors may not be equally true. Given the truth of what all English orthodox parsons profess to believe, and Hephzibah Jones may believe as much more in the same lines as he pleases. Only I think that our opinion ought to have been asked as to whether we would accept existence on such terms before we were sent into the world."

In a letter written in April 1871 Mr. Froude tells Mr. Skelton that he has changed his "political mind about Dizzy and shall be heartily glad of a laudatory article upon him if you care to write it." And again in April 1873:—

"Some time ago you offered to do a panegyric on Dizzy. I declined, but I have come round to your way of thinking. I am one of the weak-minded beings who are carried away by the Conservative reaction. Bather, I see plainly that G—— is driving the ship into the breakers. . . . I mentioned at a party of M.P.'s the other night that throughout human history the *great orators* had been invariably proved wrong. There were shrieks of indignation; but at last it was allowed that facts looked as if it were true. Will you write on Dizzy now?"

EDISON'S FIRST SUCCESS.

EDISON, as we learn from his "Life," had in his early years no idea of the value of his inventions. He describes an early deal with amusing *naivete*. The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company at New York wanted to secure some of his patents for stock printing and private printing telegraphic appliances. A deputation was appointed to wait on him. Edison had made up his mind that 5,000 dollars would be about right.

"Well, Mr. Edison," said one of the members, "how much do you want for your devices?"

"I do not know what they are worth," was my reply. "Make me an offer."

"Well," continued the speaker, "how would forty thousand dollars strike you?"

I believe I could have been knocked down with the traditional feather, so astonished was I at the sum. I immediately accepted, but after I had got over my excitement, I concluded there must be some Wall Street trick about this thing. I had been reading about Wall Street tricks for years, and thinking this was one of them, I concluded that if ever I got a cent. I would be lucky.

However, I was anxious to see the process worked out, so two days afterwards, a large, formidable contract was given me to sign, couched in phraseology as obscure to me as Choctaw. I was told that I would receive the money upon signing this, which I promptly did, after which a cheque was given me on a bank on William and Wall Street, to which goal I at once proceeded.

I had never been in a bank before, so I hung around in order to see the methods of procedure, then took my place with a row of boys at the paying-teller's window. When my turn came I presented the cheque; the paying-teller yelled out a lot of jargon, which I failed to understand on account of my deafness. Again he roared something at me, but I could not catch it, so he left my place and passed on. Sitting dismally on the steps of the bank, I concluded that I was never fated to see that money, and so hopeless did I become that any one might have bought that cheque from me for *fifty* dollars. However, I went back and told one of the clerks in the company's office about the bank episode, when he explained that the teller evidently wanted me to be identified. He then went back to the bank with me, performed the ceremony of identification, and the money was at once paid, greatly to my astonishment. In thirty days I had fully equipped a shop of my own, an investment which left me very little money.

In regard to the proposed revival of the Olympian games, to be held every four years in one or other of the European countries, a Committee has now been formed, and it is decided that the first Olympian games shall take place in Greece in the year 1896. The Secretary of the Committee, Baron Kommberlen, a Frenchman, is at present in Greece to realise the plan. He has agreed with the Committee of the Greek Exhibition that the games shall take place in the ancient arena at Athens.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

THE Empress Eugenie, when staying at Windsor with the Queen, looks with almost scorn on the comparatively small number of appeals for assistance which come into Her Majesty's hands. The enormous post-bag which reaches Farnborough is filled week after week, with appeals of all sorts, mostly from France, and mostly in the name of Religion. The ex-Royalties of Europe are particularly good game for the beggar, be he church-builder, or be he the architect of his own adventurous fortunes. An allusion to the worldly penalties suffered for past loyalty is irresistible, and, of course, an ex-monarch must make friends of even the mammon of iniquity in view of possible future contingencies. A fine impartiality is displayed by the French beggar as to rival dynasties. Of Bourbons and Bonapartes alike he is the unprejudiced and equal patron. To Farnborough and to Stowe the duplicate appeal is made. In a private letter of the Comte de Paris—one of the last letters he wrote before his death—occurs the following passage, written more in sorrow than in anger: "There is not in France a parish church to be rebuilt, an Christian poor-house to be opened, in favour of which an appeal is not made to me." Happily the "Pretenders" of the time have long purses—the Orleans Princes, Don Carlos, Don Miguel, Bragance—to meet the long demands of all possible and impossible admirers.

LADY SHELLEY.

Lady Shelley—surely the most devoted daughter-in-law poet ever had—hopes to get to Rome in January, in order to visit the grave in the English cemetery. The actual ground of Shelley's grave was Trelawney's own property, and it is still his daughter, Lady Shelley's wish, to make some permanent provision for the maintenance in good order of a spot singularly sacred to her. The grave is, of course, not a grave in the ordinary sense. How much of Shelley's ashes it contains no one knows, not even Lady Shelley. But no sane man can think anything of the inscription, except that it is a gratuitous incongruity. Nothing of Shelley suffers a sea-change, "in the sense of Shakespeare's most magical line, but has undergone the rich coral and pearl on the still floor of the deep. But the inappropriate epitaph is part of the wild and sentimental story of Shelley's obsequies, and no one would wish to alter it. Keats' grave, in the sunnier part of the cemetery, has had pranks played with it by English and Americans of culture, and its first simplicity is gone, but nothing worse than time has tampered with Shelley's. And even if not unreverential neglect has attended upon time, that is an incident easily forgiven by Lady Shelley, especially in Rome.

MRS CRAVEN.

Mrs. Augustus Craven has been long a familiar name in English ears, but not much more. Her delightful "Sister's Story" passed through forty French editions, and was crowned by the Academy. In England it has had a wide popularity. In that book we see Mrs. Augustus Craven—or Mdlle. Pauline de la Ferronnays, as she first was—only in relation to the characters she treats. She is known only as a woman who had for a brother Albert de la Ferronnays, doomed to death in the first days of his happy married life; and who had for sisters Eugenie, a three years' wife, wooed by Death; and that delightful Olga, who knew no other espousals, spirited away in her maidenly teens. But of herself she said little; and it will be news to many to know that she was by birth, as well as by marriage, associated with England. In fact, she was a Londoner born, her parents—who were Charles the Tenth's and had emigrated during the Revolution—living in Manchester Street in 1808, when their eldest daughter was born. Mrs. Craven, in 1843, married an Englishman. Mr. Augustus Craven had for his father Mr. Keppel Craven, the great friend and adviser of Queen Caroline; and for his grandmother the Lady Craven who became by a second marriage the Margravine of Anspach. But his mother was unknown. The bar sinister did not make him any less beloved as a grandson by the Margravine, who lived, in Naples in great state. The ideal of Fanny Kemble, Augustus Craven was a man of many tastes and resources. After a good bout of life abroad, he settled in Berkeley